

S E C R E T

USAF review completed.

Part Two

THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

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Part TwoTHE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLICI. PoliticalA. The Communist Party

Distribution and Growth. The Chinese Communist Party by 1 January 1957 will be the world's largest national Communist organization. Based on available data, its estimated membership will exceed 9 million, or twice the size it had achieved on the eve of the Communist conquest of the China mainland in 1948 (see Table I). The process and direction of growth, however, have been quite irregular, reflecting more the shifting emphasis in the Party's social and economic policies than a consistent expansion on all fronts. The Communist Party which came to power in 1949 was overwhelmingly rural and military in composition. Of the 4.5 million members reported in 1948, 2.24 million (50 per cent) were peasants and 1.2 million (26.6 per cent) were members of the People's Liberation Army.

The extension of Communist domination to the urban areas after the defeat of the Kuomintang armies precipitated a shock campaign to urbanize and proletarianize the overwhelmingly peasant "party of the working class." Initially, farm laborers, poor peasants, and urban paupers were lumped statistically with workers in order to make the working-class component in the Party appear respectably large. In June 1950, Party Chairman Mao Tse-Tung, ordered recruitment of peasants halted and announced the beginning of a campaign to draw large numbers of industrial workers into the Party. Consequently the years from 1950 to 1954 witnessed two trends. The rural Party contingent, which had reached 3 million in 1950, grew very little, while the non-rural strength increased rapidly and by 1954 had exceeded 3 million.

The beginning of the new Communist campaign in 1953 and 1954 to develop cooperative farming again shifted the emphasis toward expanding and consolidating the Party's base in the rural areas. In early 1955 the People's Daily announced a rural membership of 4 million and reported 9 months later that 485,000 peasants had been recruited during the first half of 1955. Judging from subsequent reports of planned or completed rural recruitment by provincial Communist Party Committees, rural Party membership will surpass 5 million by January 1957. The ultimate objective of Party policy appears to be the recruitment of one Communist for each 10 households in the rural areas.

In isolation, the total membership figure of 9 million

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Table I

GROWTH OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY:  
 1951-1957  
 ESTIMATED RURAL AND NON-RURAL DISTRIBUTION<sup>a/</sup>

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Membership (in Thousands)				
Rural	3000 <sup>b/</sup>	3026	4000 <sup>b/</sup>	5129
Non-rural	2800	3074	3347	4000
Total	5800 <sup>b/</sup>	6100 <sup>b/</sup>	7347	9129
Members per 1000 Total Population <sup>c/</sup>				
Rural	6	6	8	10
Non-rural	38	40	42	49
Total	10	10	12	15
Members per 1000 Adult Population (18 years old and over) <sup>c/</sup>				
Rural	10	10	13	16
Non-rural	64	68	72	83
Total	18	18	21	25
Members in 18-25 age group <sup>d/</sup> (in Thou- sands)				
Total	1200 <sup>d/</sup>	1502	2100	2930
Number per 1000 CCP members	206	246	285	320
Number per 1000 persons ages 18-25	148	179	243	329

<sup>a/</sup> Includes all members not classified by Communists as rural, including military personnel. Membership figures are extrapolations based on reported figures and can only be considered as rough approximations.

<sup>b/</sup> Taken from official Chinese Communist Party sources.

<sup>c/</sup> Based on ARD estimates of population size and age composition.

<sup>d/</sup> Reported by Chinese Communist sources. The figure 1,730,000 was reported for 1954.

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appears high, but balanced against Communist China's estimated 613.8 million inhabitants (1 January 1957) this number constitutes less than 1.5 per cent of the total population. In urban-rural distribution, the disparity between Party strength and population size is even greater. In China, as in the USSR, Party recruitment policy gives preference to urban inhabitants, and on a comparative urban-rural population basis the ratio of urban to rural members is greater than 4 to one. Consequently, the heaviest geographical concentration of Party members is in the administrative and industrial centers of the north and northeast, while the Party is weakest numerically in the southern and western border provinces. (See Table 2 and Figure 3, Map Supplement.)

Occupational and Age Structure. From an occupational standpoint, the Party membership will probably include more than 5 million peasants, 2 million government employees, 1.5 million other workers and employees, and 500,000 military and security personnel. These figures are highly tentative, since the Party releases no general occupational statistics relating to its members. No direct report of total urban membership has been made for several years, and nothing relating to Communists in the armed forces has been published since 1948. However, announcements made by local Party leaders at Provincial Party meetings or reported in the Provincial press indicate that almost 25 per cent of all government employees and approximately 10 per cent of all other workers and employees are Communists. The estimated 500,000 military and security personnel in the Chinese Communist Party is the residual left after other categories have been deducted from the total membership. Although the figure cannot be supported with direct evidence, it shows an interesting correlation to Communist Party strength in the armed forces of the Soviet Union.

One of the striking peculiarities of the Party is the great age difference between the top command and the rank and file. Most of the leaders are hardened revolutionaries whose service in the Party goes back to the 1920's. These men are now in their fifties and sixties, but they have not forgotten how to take advantage of the enthusiasm of youth and youth's willingness to serve the cause of social revolution. In membership recruitment, they have emphasized youth and, because of this emphasis the number of Party members in the 18-25 age group has climbed steadily. By 1957, the number will total nearly 3 million, or one-third of all members (see Table 1). It is expected that the proportion of female members will remain at approximately 10 per cent, or 900,000.

Central Organization. China's 9 million Communists, thinly spread though they are among the population, constitute the core of the Chinese People's Republic control force and furnish the ideological, political, economic, and social impetus of China's new order. Numbers are assuredly important

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Table 2

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY  
BY PROVINCES: 1957<sup>a/</sup>

Province	Total Membership (in thousands) <sup>b/</sup>	Members per 1000 Total Population <sup>c/</sup>	Members per 1000 Adult Population (18 yrs. of age and above) <sup>c/</sup>
Anhwei	308	10	16
Chekiang	348	14	25
Fukien	194	14	25
Heilungkiang	390	31	53
Honan	430	9	16
Hopei	1282	29	50
Hunan	287	8	14
Hupei	350	12	20
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region	44	7	12
Jehol	177	32	55
Kansu	141	10	18
Kiangsi	156	9	15
Kiangsu	1070	21	36
Kirin	349	29	50
Kwangsi	170	8	14
Kwangtung	447	12	21
Kweichow	114	7	12
Liaoning	666	34	58
Shansi	402	27	45
Shantung	670	13	22
Shensi	206	12	21
Sikang	30	8	14
Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region	59	12	20
Szechuan	564	9	15
Tsinghai	13	7	13
Tibet	na	--	--
Yunnan	147	8	14
Unlocated or Abroad <sup>d/</sup>	190	--	--
TOTAL	9129	15	25

a/ All estimates of the distribution of Chinese Party membership must be considered rough approximations.

b/ Based on the following data: scattered figures on rural Party membership reported in the Chinese mainland press between June 1955 and March 1956; estimated distribution of armed forces

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and public security units appearing in the Order of Battle dated 15 December 1955; and the residual urban Party membership. Data on the scattered rural membership concentrations were applied to adjacent areas; Order of Battle statistics were used in distributing estimated Party membership in the military; and the residual urban Party membership was distributed proportionally among the Provinces on the basis of estimated urban population.

c/ Based on ARD estimates.

d/ Includes Communist Party members in military or public security units which are unlocated or are known to be stationed outside the Chinese People's Republic.

to the realization of Communist objectives in China, but the real impact of Party policy upon the general population derives from the unity, centralized direction, and tight coordination imposed by the organizational and operational structure of the Party machinery. The formal organization determines as well the structural form of governmental, administrative, and other public agencies.

The basic principle underlying the functioning of the Party apparatus is "democratic centralism," a term which in Communist practice means the absolute subservience of local Party agencies to the will of their superior counterparts. The consequence is a quasi-military subordination in which the latitude permitted a Party member acting at the primary level is exceedingly narrow and is subject to arbitrary alteration by higher authority. This operational system is well calculated to concentrate the decision-making process at the center while assuring the rapid implementation of orders at the level at which the primary Party organization comes into contact with the people.

The Party's structure and operational code constitute the framework through which the leadership exerts its will upon the Party and, through it, upon the entire society. As in the Soviet Union, the nerve center of the Chinese Communist Party resides in the Political Bureau and other departments of the 44-member Central Committee. All basic decisions originate in these bodies, and their members, especially those who sit in the Political Bureau, form the inner core of leadership which rules the Chinese People's Republic.

Within this group the position of Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung is unique. Not only does he stand alone at the summit of the Communist organization in China today, but his leadership within the Party has received no serious challenge for more than 2 decades. Outside the Party itself, he serves as chairman of the directing agency of Communist China's armed forces and as chief of state, an office which combines the

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realities with the ceremonial configurations of political authority. These accoutrements of power as well as his role of supreme ideologue in the Chinese Communist hierarchy elevate Mao to a status similar to that enjoyed only by Lenin and Stalin in the twentieth-century Communist movement.

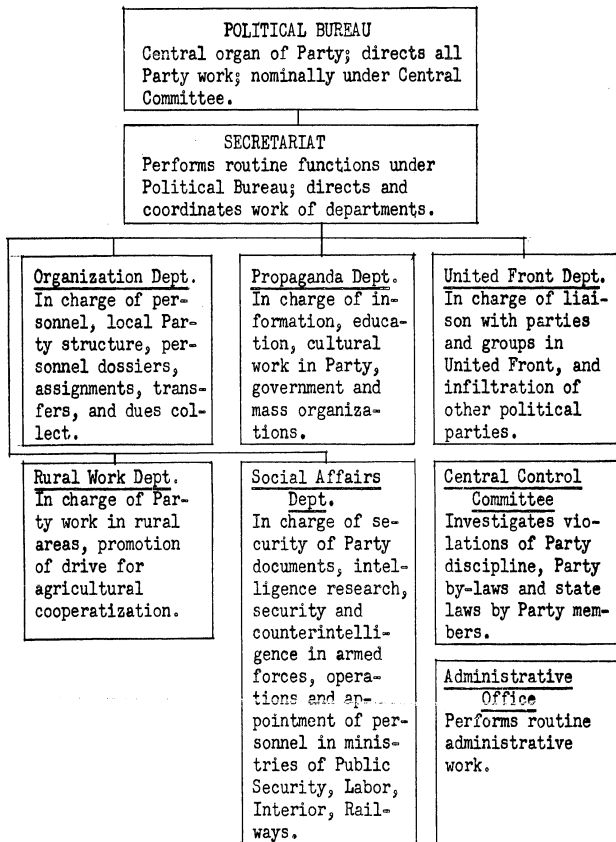
The core component of the 13-member Political Bureau, the most powerful single agency in the Chinese Communist Party, is composed of Mao and his most trusted lieutenants. These men, who formulate the basic policies guiding the activities of the Party and the state, occupy all of the foremost posts in the highest political, military, and economic agencies of the Chinese People's Republic. Little is known of the current internal operations of this body. Its membership has nevertheless shown remarkable stability, a fact which probably indicates an absence of major internal frictions. Since 1945 there has been but one expulsion from the Political Bureau--that of Kao Kang in 1954--but this was followed by no desertions or large-scale purges of important Party leaders.

At the top level of command, the Chinese Communist Party has, in addition to the Central Committee and Political Bureau, a Secretariat and 7 other departments: the Organization Department, the Propaganda Department, the United Front Department, the Social Affairs Department, the Rural Work Department, the Control Committee, and the Administrative Department. (See Figure 1.) All these agencies have remained relatively stable in operation and function since the Party achieved political dominance in China. Prior to the denigration of Kao Kang, the Central Control Committee and its local counterparts were called Disciplinary Inspection Committees, but the change in name, adopted in 1955, seems not to have been accompanied by substantive alterations in function. It is probable, too, that the sphere of the Propaganda Department was enlarged after the abolition of the governmental administrations for publications and press affairs in 1954. Completion of China's projected "transition to socialism," presuming as it does the elimination of competing social classes, is likely also to lead to the abolition of the United Front Department.

Intermediate Organization. The Provincial Party apparatus constitutes the next level of Party organization and operation. Structurally, it repeats the organization of the Central Committee. Its highest agency is the Provincial Party Committee which theoretically is elected every 2 years by a congress or conference of Party members. The Party Committee then elects a smaller Standing Committee which functions as its executive body. In addition to subsidiary departments, which correspond in name and function to those of the Central Party, the provincial apparatus establishes special work committees for youth, women, military affairs, Party schools, state enterprise, and urban-rural trade.

Below the provincial level, the Party machinery extends

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EXECUTIVE AGENCIES OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE  
COMMUNIST PARTY: 1957

Figure 1



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down through the county (hsien), municipal and district (ch'u) committees to the Party Branch at the primary level. At each of these levels, the Party is organized in almost every detail along the lines of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. As in the Soviet Union, orders, decisions, decrees, and regulations originating at the highest levels, filter down through this chain of command to the individual Party member whose first obligation is the disciplined, obedient, and conscientious execution of his assigned tasks.

The Party Branch. Because of the rigidity of the Communist chain of command, the Party Branch in many respects is the most critical agency in the entire Party structure. Not only does the Branch function at the level of the basic execution of Party policy, but it furnishes the prime instrumentality through which direct contact takes place between the Party hierarchy and the population at large. At the Branch level, public reaction to policy is most apparent, a matter which has implications for the regional and national timing and emphasis in policy execution. Here, too, the Party realizes practical control of those local administrative and governmental agencies and mass organizations through which it exercises its monopoly of power. And of utmost importance for internal Party unity, the Branch represents the level at which the recruitment, training, and hardening of the individuals who comprise the Party mass takes place.

Formally, the Party Branch represents the basic level in the Party hierarchy. As was the case of primary Party organizations in the Soviet Union, these units are organized within small territorial divisions (townships, villages, or city streets and blocks) and production units (factories, mines, public institutions, government agencies and lower echelon military units). The Party by-laws establish the size of the Branch at 20 to 100 members, but so many have failed to meet the minimum that the national average appears to fall between 17 and 19. Where branch membership exceeds 50 in the rural areas or 100 in the urban areas, sub-branches, or cells, composed of 3 to 7 members, are organized. These are not administrative units, but are informal groupings of members who live in the same locality or who work together.

The executive agency of the Branch is the Branch Committee. Composed usually of 3 to 11 members, this body includes a branch secretary (executive officer); his assistant; an organization officer who collects dues and keeps dossiers on members; a culture and education officer who handles the branch training, education, and recreation program; a security officer who has charge of classified information and the investigation of disciplinary infractions by members of the branch; a mass movements' officer who maintains liaison with the mass organization and public relations with the local population; and a youth officer who directs the activities of the local branch of the youth league. In the smaller

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branches, these functions are usually combined in fewer hands of the secretary.

Since 1949 the number of these primary Party organizations has increased rapidly. Liu Shao-chi, chairman of the Party's organization Bureau, reported the existence of 250,000 branches in 1951, and by 1954 the number had risen to 335,000. The development of primary Communist Party organizations has since proceeded at a rate which would suggest the existence of nearly 500,000 branches at the beginning of 1957. One direct consequence of the widespread organization of new Party branches has been a gradual decrease in the number of members per branch. Membership statistics, published by the Chinese Communist Party in 1951, indicate that Party branches averaged 23.2 members each. Party data, reported in 1954, revealed that the number had decreased to 19.4, and subsequent reports, projected to 1957, suggest an average national branch membership of 17 to 19 persons. Chinese Communist reports published in 1953 showed an average urban-branch membership of 45.9 persons, but subsequent developments indicate that the current average branch membership may be as low as 30. In rural areas where the small branch is the rule, organizations of 13 to 15 members seem to constitute the norm, although branches with 10 or fewer members are not unusual. Only in the northern provinces--those in which the organization of rural Party bodies is nearly complete--has the emphasis shifted from the organization of new Party branches to the consolidation and expansion of existing establishments.

Problems of Growth. Certain negative implications appear in the rapidity of the Party's growth during the first decade of the Communist dispensation. One problem has arisen from the ability of careerist, untrustworthy, or potentially hostile individuals to infiltrate the Party organization and to use their authority in ways which Party leaders consider inimicable to the interests of the Party. A second and potentially more difficult problem arises from the relatively low level of indoctrination and competence among many recruits, especially in the rural areas and in the peripheral regions of the Chinese People's Republic.

The Party has been unremitting in its effort to overcome these difficulties. It has established an elaborate recruitment procedure and has demanded that local Party organizations adhere to it. Party leaders have repeatedly warned branches to restrict their recruiting efforts to "progressive" workers and to "active elements" among the peasantry and intellectuals, that is, to individuals who have proved their reliability and zeal through continuous and active participation in the Communist-inspired campaigns which repeatedly sweep across the country. These tactics have reduced but have not eliminated the opportunity for untrustworthy individuals to enter or remain in the Party ranks.

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As in other Communist states, the inability of Party leaders in China to resolve totally the problem of inspiring absolute loyalty and selfless devotion to the Party cause by all Party members has led to frequent Party reorganizations. Reregistration has become an almost annual affair and has accompanied every surge in Party recruitment. The year 1950-1951 witnessed the "Ideological Remolding Movement," the first of these purges. It was followed in 1952 by the "3-Anti Movement," during which 2 to 5 per cent of the members were dismissed, and in 1953 by a "Party reorganization." In late 1955, at the height of the drive to expand the rural Party organization, a new reorganization of rural Party bodies took place.

The Party, in any case, has reconciled itself to the recurrence of deviation at the lower levels and to the need to constantly review and reexamine its lists of members. "It is normal," Mao Tse-tung once said, "that oppositions of thought and struggle occur within the Party. It is the internal reaction of the Party to the contradictions between classes in the society and between the new order and the old. If there were no contradictions in the Party and no struggle to resolve them, it would be the sign that the life of the Party has been stopped."

Despite the difficulties inherent in large-scale recruitment drives, the rapid expansion of membership has aided the Party in its effort to extend and consolidate its monopoly of political, economic, and social power in China. Control of the cities through the broad development of urban Party organizations from 1950-1954 has been followed by a consistent campaign to establish at least one Party branch in each township (hsiang), or primary level of government and administration on the countryside. Party leaders announced in January 1955 the presence of Party branches in 77 per cent of China's 220,000 hsiang, and the People's Daily reported in November 1955 that Party branches had been set up in approximately 90 per cent of the hsiang. With the possible exception of a few peripheral and national minority districts where Communist policy has generally pursued a slower pace, the year 1956 should witness virtual completion of the Party's program of branch establishment in rural China.

Total membership, however, will remain well below the current balance between Party size and population strength in other Communist-dominated states. Recruitment is, therefore, expected to continue at a relatively high level, an assumption which finds partial confirmation in the published recruiting plans of scattered provinces. By the same token, programs of indoctrination must continue to receive a high priority in the internal operations of the Party machine. The continuous and rapid growth of the Communist Party has undoubtedly produced and promises to continue to produce disciplinary problems in some local Party agencies, but no

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weakening of the Party's administration of its members or of the general population can be expected at the local level. The tightly centralized structure of the Party organization effectively limits local initiative, and the Party's multi-channelled system of supervision and control prevents the frustration of centrally determined policies by local agents.

B. Government

By constitutional provision and by Chinese Communist political theory, the national government of the Chinese People's Republic is a "democratic dictatorship," led by the working class and based on an alliance of workers and peasants. The form and prerogatives of the current governmental system derive from the 1954 constitution, a document which also creates the legal basis for what is in practice a dictatorship of the Chinese Communist Party. In the total Communist system, however, the formal apparatus of government constitutes one of several institutional frameworks through which Communist leaders promote their policies. As a practical instrument of Party authority, it serves 3 indispensable purposes. Through it, the Party establishes and enforces legal norms of behavior which are consistent with the general and specific requirements of Party public policies. It serves also as an operational agency which puts into effect political and economic policies of the regime and as a weapon of legal support for activities which the Communist Party promotes through mass organizations and other non-governmental agencies.

The governmental organization of the Chinese People's Republic follows in form the pyramidal structure common to constitutional arrangements in all Communist-dominated countries (see Figure 2). Four principal levels of government are discernible in the Chinese system. The summit of the hierarchy consists of a National People's Congress, its Standing Committee, the Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, and the central governmental military, administrative and legal agencies. Below this level the country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions, and the municipalities of Peiping, Tientsin, and Shanghai, all directly subordinate to the central authority. The provinces and autonomous regions are further divided into autonomous chou, counties (hsien), autonomous counties, and municipalities under provincial administration. The primary level of government consists of municipal districts (ch'u), townships (hsiang), nationality townships, and towns. At each of these levels, the principal legislative and executive bodies are defined constitutionally as "people's congresses" and "people's councils," or, in the case of autonomous units, as "organs of self-government."

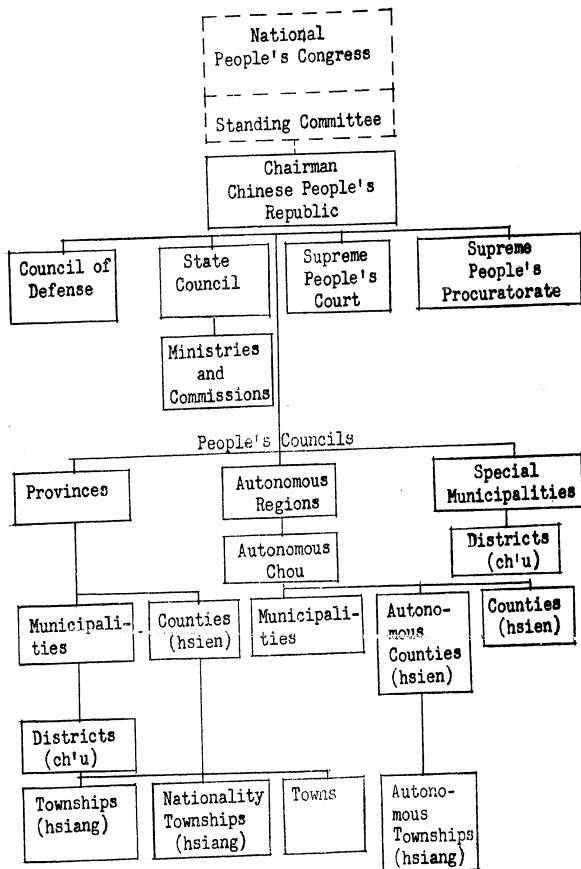
Central Government. According to the constitution, the highest organ of state power is the 1,226-member National People's Congress, but that body has shown no true capacity for independent action. Nor does practical policy begin with

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Figure 2  
GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT  
IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC<sup>a/</sup>



<sup>a/</sup> Based on the provisions of the 1954 Constitution of the Chinese People's Republic.

--- The National People's Congress and its standing Committee are not true legislative or executive bodies; in practice they act as ratifying policy-propagating organs.

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the Standing Committee, an unwieldy body consisting of a chairman, 13 vice-chairmen, and 65 members. Its focus resides in Mao Tse-tung who combines in his person the functions of Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic and leader of the Chinese Communist Party. The office of chairman of the Republic itself is vested constitutionally with important substantive as well as ceremonial competencies, including independent initiative in appointing and removing key administrative personnel and specific powers in defense and foreign affairs.

The Council of Defense, which has succeeded the People's Military Revolutionary Council as the leading military agency of the state, seems in practice to serve a prestige function. Although it is legally the supreme military organ, 4 of its 15 vice-chairmen and 26 of its 81 members are former Kuomintang officers. Moreover, the creation of a Ministry of Defense under the State Council appears to have involved a closer integration of military and civil affairs and possibly greater civilian control of the military than existed in the previous government organization. Nonetheless, the Council of Defense appears to form the organized nucleus of a Communist military government which, with some modification of function, could exercise power in a national emergency.

The operational focus of state power is centered in the State Council, which succeeds the Government Administrative Council of the pre-1954 administrative organization. Named in the constitution as the "executive of the highest organ of state power" (the National People's Council), it consists of the premier, 10 vice-premiers, a secretary-general, and the heads of 38 subordinate ministries and commissions. It meets in plenary sessions monthly for general planning and coordination, but the inner core of executive control is exercised by the premier, vice-premiers, and secretary-general, all of whom are hardened Communist leaders.

The powers of this body are of the broadest nature. It guides and coordinates the work both of central ministries and commissions and of local administrative agencies throughout the country. Moreover, it puts into effect the national economic plan, prepares the state budget, directs cultural, educational and public health work, maintains internal security, guides the building up of the armed forces, directs the conduct of foreign affairs, controls foreign and domestic trade, and administers the affairs of national minorities and overseas Chinese.

The constitution also endows the State Council with limited legislative functions, consisting of the authority to formulate administrative measures and to issue decisions and orders "in accordance with the constitution, laws and decrees." Since its establishment, the State Council has exercised important legislative functions. It has drafted

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basic national laws and has voted the abolition of provinces and their amalgamation with other provinces; it has also published numerous legislative-administrative directives on a wide range of subjects.

Another practical reflection of the importance of the administrative activities centered in the State Council appears in the growth in number and complexity of the central economic ministries and commissions. At the formation of the Chinese People's Republic, economic affairs were divided among 16 ministries. In 1951 the State Planning committee was formed, and this was followed in 1953 by the division of the Ministry of Trade into ministries of Foreign Trade and of Commerce, and by the creation of ministries of Construction, of Geology, and First and Second Machine Building. The summer of 1954 witnessed the formation of a Ministry of Local Industry, a National Construction Commission and 3 economic bureaus. In 1955 a Third Machine Building Ministry was added and the Ministry of Fuel Industry was split into 4 components: the ministries of Coal Industry, Electric Power Industry, Petroleum Industry, and Purchase of Agricultural Supplies (see Table 3).

Under the constitution, judicial powers and functions are vested in the Supreme People's Court and responsibility for ensuring the observance of the law among governmental agencies, governmental officials and the general public is entrusted to the Supreme People's Procuratorate. Both the President of the court and the Chief Procurator are elected by the National People's Congress and are responsible to that body or, when it is not sitting, to its Standing Committee. Each of these bodies exercises supervisory power over its local counterparts.

Government below the central apparatus is now organized on 3 principal levels: provinces and their administrative equivalents; counties and municipalities; and at the base of the pyramid, townships, municipal districts and towns. As indicated previously, the constitutional agencies of power at each of these levels are people's congresses and people's councils. The people's congresses theoretically form the legal source of authority within the areas of their territorial competence, but, in practice, power is concentrated in the people's councils. These bodies are competent to ensure the observance and execution of laws and decrees in their respective administrative areas, to draw up plans for local economic and cultural development and public works, to examine and approve local budgets, to protect and maintain public property and order, and to safeguard civil rights. In accordance also with the principle of democratic centralism, the councils are empowered to revise or annul inappropriate decisions and orders promulgated by lower agencies.

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Table 3

COMPOSITION OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF  
THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC 1956

Premier

Vice-Premiers

Ministers of

Defense (1954)<sup>a/</sup>  
 Foreign Affairs (1949)  
 Supervision (1954). Formerly Committee of People's Control.  
 Interior (1949)  
 Public Security (1949)  
 Justice (1949)  
 Culture (1949)  
 Higher Education (1952). Formed from Ministry of Education.  
 Public Health (1949)

Financial-Economic Committee (1949)

Ministers of

Finance (1949)  
 Foreign Trade (1952). Formed from Ministry of Trade.  
 Commerce (1952). Formed from Ministry of Trade.  
 Heavy Industry (1949)  
 Textile Industry (1949)  
 Railways (1949)  
 Communications (1949)  
 Posts and Telecommunications (1949)  
 Forestry (1949)  
 Water Conservancy (1949)  
 Labor (1949)  
 Light Industry (1949)  
 Food (1949). Abolished in 1950; reconstituted in 1952.  
 Agriculture (1949)  
 Coal Industry (1949). Renamed Ministry of Fuel Industry  
     in 1952; original designation adopted  
     in 1955 upon division of Ministry  
     of Fuel Industry into 4 ministries.  
 Electric Power Industry (1955). Formed from Ministry of  
     Fuel Industry.  
 Petroleum (1955). Formed from Ministry of Fuel Industry.  
 Purchase of Agricultural Supplies (1955). Formed from  
     Ministry of Fuel Industry.  
 First Machine Building (1952)  
 Second Machine Building (1952)  
 Third Machine Building (1955)  
 Construction (1952)  
 Geology (1952)  
 Local Industry (1954)

<sup>a/</sup> Dates in parentheses show year of formation of agency.



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Table 3 (Continued)

## Commissioners of

Overseas Chinese Affairs (1949)  
 State Planning Commission (1953). Formed from State  
 Planning Committee.

Nationalities Affairs (1949)  
 Reform of the Written Chinese Language (1954). Formed  
 from Ministry of Edu-  
 cation.

Physical Culture and Sport Commission (1952)  
 National Construction Commission (1954)

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Provincial Government. The practical role of provincial government (see Figure 3) in the hierarchy is primarily transmissory and supervisory, although it does perform limited legislative and appointive functions within the territories it controls. In the legislative sphere it enacts laws and directives pertaining to provincial administration and submits them for approval to the central government. As an intermediate level between central and local government, however, its work is concerned largely with translating the general directives of the central government into operating instructions for the guidance of local governmental agencies and with the supervision of the execution of these directives. In practice, moreover, the central authorities have permitted considerable latitude to provincial governments in the implementation and elaboration, and, to a lesser degree, in the timing and manner of execution of centrally promulgated enactments.

On the other hand, the period of Communist rule has also witnessed a steady reduction of the number of territorial entities at the provincial level. This process, which is part of a general effort to strengthen central control over local governments, began almost as soon as the Communists seized power. The new regime reduced the 35 provinces (including Tibet), which had existed under the Nationalist government, to 33 in 1949. The number had been further reduced to 27 by mid-1954, and at the beginning of 1956, it had declined to 25 (see Table 4).

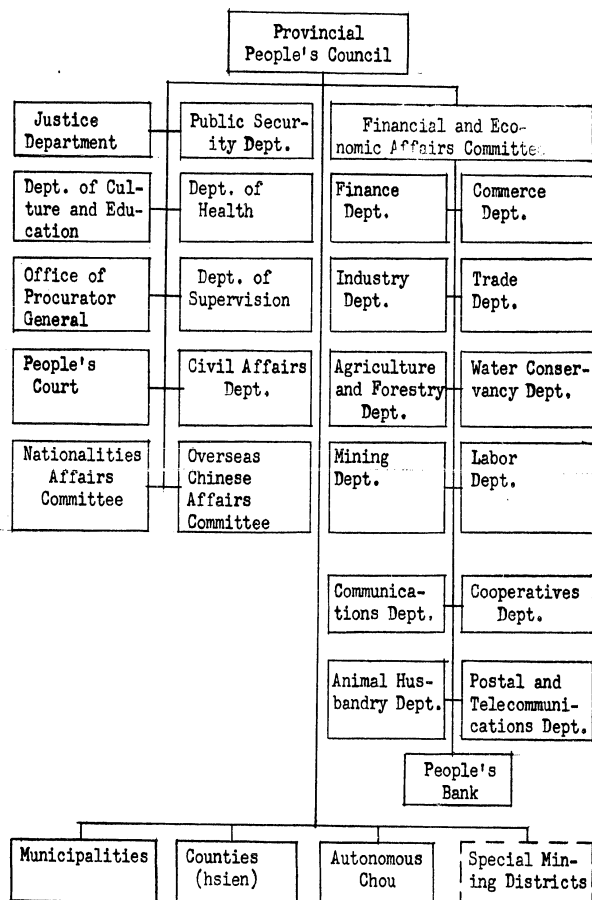
Local Government. China's counties (hsien), which number in excess of 2,000, have been called by the Communists the basic administrative unit connecting all higher and lower links of the state apparatus. In organizational structure, they are similar to provincial governments, although their functions and competence are limited principally to the enforcement of the orders and directives of the central and provincial government and to the coordination of the activities of primary level administrative organizations.

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Figure 3

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF PROVINCIAL  
GOVERNMENT--THE CHINESE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

  Exist only in Provinces where large-scale mining occurs (e.g. Heilungkiang).

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Table 4

Provinces of the Chinese People's Republic: 1956  
and  
Summary of Major Provincial Changes: 1949-1956<sup>a/</sup>

<u>Province</u>	<u>Major Provincial Changes: 1949-1956</u>
Anhwei	Minor transfer of territory to Kiangsi Province. <sup>b/</sup>
Chekiang	No change since formation of Chinese People's Republic.
Fukien	No change since formation of Chinese People's Republic.
Heilungkiang	After formation of Chinese People's Republic, annexed most of Nunkiang Province; in 1954 took over territories of Sungkiang Province which itself had previously annexed Hokiang Province.
Honan	Minor transfer of territory to Hopei Province.
Hopei	Annexed small portions of territory from Honan and Shantung Provinces in 1950; annexed part of former Chahar Province in 1954; annexed part of former Jehol Province in 1955.
Hunan	No change since formation of Chinese People's Republic.
Hupei	No change since formation of Chinese People's Republic.
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region	Formed from merger of Hsingan and Liaopei Provinces in 1949; annexed territory from Jehol Province in 1950; annexed Suiyuan and part of former Chahar Provinces in 1954; annexed part of former Jehol Province in 1955.
Kansu	Annexed Ninghsia Province in 1954.

<sup>a/</sup> Source: Chinese Communist news services.

<sup>b/</sup> Where not shown, dates were not available.

## S E C R E T

Part TwoI. Political

Table 4 (Continued)  
 Provinces of the Chinese People's Republic: 1956 and Summary  
 of Major Provincial Changes: 1949-1956<sup>a</sup>

<u>Province</u>	<u>Major Provincial Changes: 1949-1956</u>
Kiangsi	Annexed small portion of territory from Anhwei Province.
Kiangsu	No change since formation of Chinese People's Republic.
Kirin	Annexed small portions of territory from former Sungkiang and Liaopeh Provinces in 1949; annexed portions of former Antung Province in 1954.
Kwangsi	Minor transfer of territory to Kwangtung Province.
Kwangtung	Annexed small portion of territory of Kwangsi Province.
Kweichow	No change since formation of Chinese People's Republic.
Liaoning	Formed in 1954 from merger of Liaosi and Antung Provinces; annexed part of former Jehol Province in 1954.
Shansi	Annexed part of former Chahar Province in 1954.
Shantung	Minor transfer of territory to Hopei Province.
Shensi	Minor transfer of territory to former Suiyuan Province.
Sinkiang-Uighur Region	Until 1955 designated as Sinkiang Province.
Szechwan	Annexed all of Sikang Province except Chengtu Region in 1955.
Tibet	Annexed Chengtu Region of Sikang Province in 1955.
Tsinghai	No change since formation of Chinese People's Republic.
Yunnan	No change since formation of Chinese People's Republic.

## S E C R E T

Part TwoI. Political

Nearly all counties have bureaus for Civil Affairs, Finance, Education, Justice, and Public Security. Additional bureaus for Economic Affairs, Industry, and Commerce are organized where local conditions warrant. Direction and coordination of the activities of lower echelon governments as well as responsibility for publicizing government policy and testing public reaction to it devolves upon the Civil Affairs Bureau. Fiscal matters, including budget preparation and tax collecting, are in the hands of the Finance Bureau. The Education Bureau administers the local school system and conducts propaganda among the general public while the Economic section is responsible for economic planning and development at the county level and below.

The government of the municipality (see Figure 4) is similarly organized, although the more complex nature of urban economic and political activities usually requires greater departmental diversification. The great municipalities have administrative structures as large and complicated as those of provincial governments. In addition to bureaus which are customarily organized in county governments, municipalities usually include bureaus for public health, labor, posts and communications, and in the case of port cities for navigation and harbor administration.

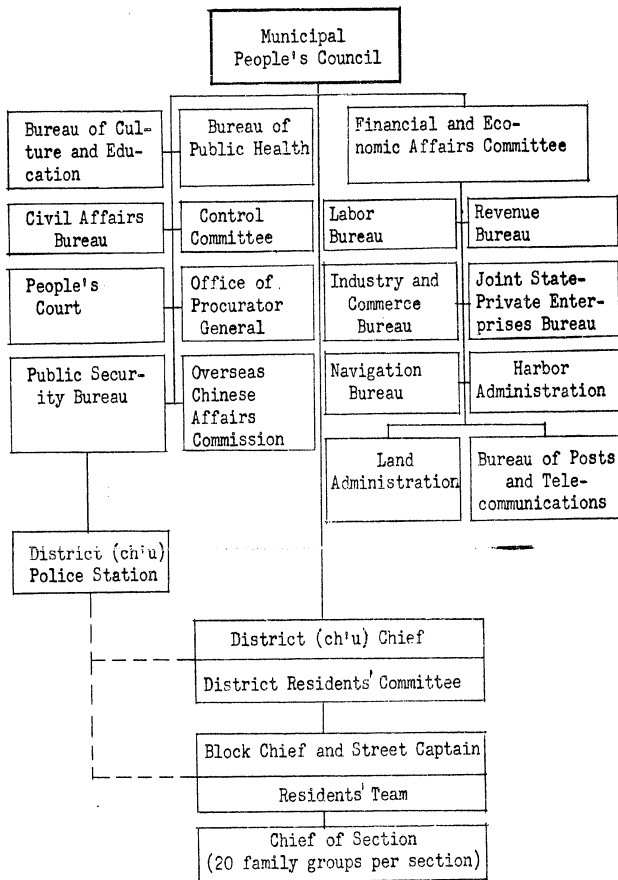
The functions of primary level government organizations are almost entirely administrative and executive in nature. People's Councils at this level are composed of the government chief, his deputies, and several members, including the local militia leader, tax officer, civil affairs officer, and education officer. Their duties involve the execution of orders and decisions received through county governments, the collection of taxes, the registration of residents, and the administration of schools and literacy classes. Some of these governments also have an arbitration officer to settle local disputes and a finance officer in charge of subsidies from county governments and other financial matters.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## I. Political

Figure 4

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN THE  
CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

———— Direct Control  
 - - - - Indirect Control

## S E C R E T

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## S E C R E T

Part TwoII. Population and ManpowerA. Size and Distribution of the Population

Total Population. The total population of the Chinese People's Republic, as of 1 January 1957, is estimated to be 613.8 million. This figure is a projection of the official results of the 1953 census conducted by the Chinese Communists.

Although 3 major attempts were made to conduct official population counts prior to 1953, the results were incomplete and inconclusive, and it is not possible to estimate the growth of the Chinese population on the basis of historical trends. The 1953 census, however, is accepted as providing the most current and the best data available on the Chinese population and its geographic distribution (see ARD Social Science Working Paper C-2, "The Chinese Census in Perspective").

The 1953 census officially reported the total population of the Chinese mainland as 582.6 million. In the same program, a survey of approximately 30 million persons, considered by the Communists as a representative sample of the population, revealed a birth rate of 35 per 1000 population and a death rate of 17 per 1000. Although somewhat low, the birth rate is in keeping with other estimates of the birth rates of China and other undeveloped countries. It is doubtful, however, that reported improvements in the sanitary and health facilities in China have reduced the crude death rate from the generally quoted 30 to 35 per 1000 population to 17 per 1000. A death rate of 22 per 1000 population, considered a better estimate, is here combined with the reported birth rate of 37 per 1000, producing a natural increase rate of 1.5 per cent annually. Although both rates may be slightly underestimated, an upward adjustment would not change the rate of natural increase. The 1 January 1957 population estimate is based on this rate of natural increase.

Provincial Distribution. The 1957 estimated provincial distribution of the total population (see Table 5) is also a projection of data reported in the 1953 census. Ideally, the rate of natural increase within each province and any recent migratory shifts should be considered in a projection of these data. This type of analysis is not possible, however, and the 1953 distribution has been projected under the assumptions that the natural increase was uniform throughout the country, that no migratory shifts occurred during this period, and that the variation in the natural increase in



## S E C R E T

## Part Two

II. Population and Manpower

Table 5

PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL<sup>a/</sup> DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION  
OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: 1957

<u>Province and Region</u>	<u>Total Population (in millions)</u>
<u>Northeast</u>	
Heilungkiang	12.5
Jehoi	5.4
Kirin	11.9
Liaoning	19.5
Total	49.3
<u>North</u>	
Hopei	43.7
Shansi	15.2
Total	58.9
<u>Northwest</u>	
Kansu	13.6
Shensi	16.7
Sinkiang	5.1
Tsinghai	1.8
Total	37.2
<u>East</u>	
Anhui	32.0
Chekkiang	24.1
Fukien	13.9
Kiangsu	50.0
Shantung	51.0
Total	171.0
<u>Central South</u>	
Honan	46.6
Hunan	35.0
Hupei	29.0
Kiangsi	17.0
Kwangsi	20.6
Kwangtung	36.6
Total	185.8
<u>Southwest</u>	
Kweichow	15.8
Sikang	3.6
Szechwan	65.6
Yunnan	18.4
Total	103.4
<u>Other Areas</u>	
Inner Mongolian	
Autonomous Region	6.4
Tibet	1.3
GRAND TOTAL	613.8

<sup>a/</sup> Provinces are grouped according to former administrative areas, abolished by the Chinese Communists in 1953 but still used in describing economic regions.

## S E C R E T

Part TwoII. Population and Manpower

individual provinces was probably not significant. A general movement of the population toward the undeveloped lands in the northwest and southwest regions has been in progress since the 1953 census. The overall volume and its distribution are not known, but the population involved has probably not exceeded 3 million during the past 4 years. Although these people could produce a noticeable increase in the size of the population in the sparsely settled areas of in-migration, their departure would have little effect on the total populations of the regions of out-migration.

B. Urban-Rural Population

Size. The 1953 Communist census reported an urban population of 77.3 million, or 13.3 per cent of the total population. The percentile figure is somewhat lower than other previous estimates which were based on smaller total populations. In absolute numbers, however, the urban population reported in the census, in general, is in line with the results of these other studies. Based on the 1953 census figures and assuming an urban growth proportional to the growth of the total population, the Chinese urban population is estimated to be 81.6 million, as of 1 January 1957. Rural population totals an estimated 532.2 million. This represents an increase of 4.3 million during the past 3½ years, an estimate which is minimal. Despite recent industrial growth in China, the urban population probably will not show an appreciable increase, particularly since Chinese urban populations include substantial labor reserves. The rate of natural increase of the urban population is also reportedly lower than that of the rural population, and the proportional method of distribution thus allows for some in-migration from the countryside. It is not expected that the increased rate of industrialization and the absorption of available labor reserves into the economy in the near future will result in a more rapid rate of growth.

Provincial Distribution. Liaoning Province (see Table 6) is the most highly urbanized area in China, primarily as a result of its industrial and commercial importance. Kiangsu Province, with an urban population of more than 18 million (the largest numerically), has almost the same degree of urbanization as Liaoning, largely due to the location of Shanghai, with a population of 6.2 million, within its boundaries. Most of the provinces with the smallest urban populations are located in western and central China, areas which have not been as accessible to foreign trade and influence and whose natural resources have not as yet been thoroughly surveyed and developed. Urban populations of these areas will probably increase at a faster rate than will the urban population of the country as a whole, however, as a result of recent emphasis on the development of the interior of China.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 6

ESTIMATED URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION  
OF PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS: 1957

Province	Urban Population <sup>a/</sup>		Rural Population	
	Number (in millions)	Per Cent of Provincial Population	Number (in millions)	Per Cent of Provincial Population
<b>Northeast</b>				
Heilung- kiang	3.8	30.8	8.7	69.2
Jehol	0.3	6.6	5.1	93.4
Kirin	2.5	22.0	9.4	78.0
Liaoning	7.1	37.3	12.4	62.7
<b>North</b>				
Hopei	8.4	19.7	35.3	80.3
Shansi	0.8	5.6	14.3	94.4
<b>Northwest</b>				
Kansu	0.7	5.0	12.9	95.0
Shensi	1.8	10.9	14.9	89.1
Sinkiang- Uighur Autonomous Region	0.6	12.0	4.5	88.0
Tsinghai	0.1	6.7	1.7	93.3
<b>East</b>				
Anhwei	1.5	4.9	30.5	95.1
Chekiang	3.7	15.9	20.4	84.1
Fukien	1.7	12.5	12.2	87.5
Kiangsu	17.7	36.3	32.3	63.7
Shantung	7.1	14.1	44.5	85.9
<b>Central South</b>				
Honan	1.8	4.1	44.8	95.9
Hunan	2.3	6.7	32.7	93.3
Hupei	3.2	11.2	26.1	88.8
Kiangsi	1.5	8.9	16.2	91.1
Kwangsi	1.7	8.4	18.9	91.6
Kwangtung	5.7	16.0	30.9	84.0
<b>Southwest</b>				
Kweichow	0.8	5.2	15.0	94.8
Sikang	0.2	5.6	3.4	94.4
Szechwan	5.5	8.6	60.1	91.4
Yunnan	0.9	5.1	17.5	94.9
<b>Other Areas</b>				
Inner Mongo- lian Auton- omous Region	0.2 <sup>b/</sup>	4.1	6.2	95.9
Tibet	--	--	1.3	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81.6</b>		<b>532.2</b>	

<sup>a/</sup> Independent estimates were made for the 4 provinces in the Northeast region (1940 census), for the Inner Mongolian

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

II. Population and Manpower

Table 6 (Continued)

Footnotes

Autonomous Region (reported) and for Sikang-Uighur Autonomous Region (estimated). Total for these 3 regions was subtracted from the 1953 reported urban population and the residual distributed proportionally to the 50,000-plus urban population of each province. (Glenn T. Trewartha, "Chinese Cities: Numbers and Distribution"; Annals of the Association of American Geographers, December 1951.) Final results in several instances were checked against reported data on the number of families in agricultural cooperatives and the percentage they constitute of total rural families. By obtaining the total number of rural families and multiplying by the average number of persons per family, the rural population was obtained, and the percentage it constitutes of the total population of a province was calculated. In almost every case the results were found to be consistent with calculated percentages.

b/ Less than 50,000, therefore not included.

Unlike most western countries, the size of Chinese provincial urban populations is not a direct measure of industrial development, since a large part of any urban population is engaged in trade and other nonindustrial activities. In areas such as Manchuria, however, the urban population reflects industrial development and may indicate areas which will advance economically in the near future.

Population of Cities. No single list exists of populations of Chinese cities, although various compilations, based on Customs' reports, guidebooks, atlases, lists published by large business houses, and Mission Board and Police Commissioners' reports, have been prepared by students of Chinese population. The basic list of cities shown in Table 7 was taken from the compilation appearing in "Chinese Cities: Numbers and Distribution" (op. cit.). Where possible, more recent data were included. Although most of the figures are outdated, they are considered a good indication of populations of these cities. China has not yet experienced the urban growth that accompanies industrial development, and with the exception of a few coastal cities under foreign influence the size of her cities has remained fairly constant during the past few decades. Industrial development that has occurred under the Communist regime has been generally limited to about half a dozen cities, and in most cases is accounted for by comparatively recent figures.

The 1953 census reports the population of the 3 largest cities: Shanghai, Peiping, and Tientsin. Estimates for 21 other cities with populations of more than 500,000 have been made on the basis of the number of deputies to the National People's Congress.

## S E C R E T

Part TwoII. Population and Manpower

Table 7

POPULATION OF SELECTED CITIES  
OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

<u>City</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Population (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Year</u>
Aigun	Heilungkiang	50	1922
Amoy (Hsia-men)	Fukien	215	1946
An-kang (Hingan)	Shensi	50	1922
An-shan	Liaoning	600 <sup>a/</sup>	1953
An-shun	Kweichow	50	1944
An-tung	Liaoning	315	1946
An-yang	Honan	60	1922
Chang-chun <sup>b/</sup>			
(Kuan-cheng-tzu)	Kirin	800 <sup>a/</sup>	1953
Chang-sha <sup>b/</sup>	Hunan	500 <sup>a/</sup>	1953
Chang-shan	Chekiang	50	1922
Chang-shu	Kiangsu	103	1935
Chang-te	Honan	60	1922
Chang-te	Hunan	97	1935
Chao-an (Chaochow)	Kwangtung	179	1935
Chao-tung	Yunnan	50	1944
Chao-yang	Kwangtung	128	1935
Chao-yang	Jehol	50	1922
Canton (Kuang-chow) <sup>b/</sup>	Kwangtung	1,600 <sup>a/</sup>	1953
Chefoo (Yen-tai)	Shantung	140	1934
Chen-chiang (Chinkiang)	Kiangsu	217	1937
Cheng-hsien (Chengchow) <sup>b/</sup>			
Cheng-te <sup>b/</sup>	Honan	80	1931
Cheng-te <sup>b/</sup>	Jehol	60	1947
Cheng-tu <sup>b/</sup>	Szechwan	800 <sup>a/</sup>	1953
Chia-hsing	Chekiang	102	1935
Chia-mu-ssu	Heilungkiang	168	1946
Chi-an	Kiangsi	120	1922
Chiang-ling (Ching-chou)	Hupei	50	1922
Chiang-tu (Yangchow)	Kiangsu	127	1938
Chiang-yin	Kiangsu	53	1935
Chiao-chow	Shantung	50	1922
Chia-ting	Kiangsu	73	1935
Chien-chang	Kiangsi	50	1922
Chien-ou (Kienning)	Fukien	60	1922

<sup>a/</sup> Based on election of deputies to National People's Congress (International Population Reports, Series P-90, No. 6. U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 4, 1955).

<sup>b/</sup> Province capital.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 7 (Continued)

<u>City</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Population (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Year</u>
Chin-chow	Liaoning	155	1946
Chin-gpu	Kiangsu	96	1935
Chi-ning (Tsining)	Shantung	150	1936
Ching-shih (Tsingshih)	Hunan	58	1922
Ching-yuan (Paoting)	Hopei	130	1947
Chin-hua	Chekiang	211	1947
Chin-huang-tao (Chinwangtao)	Hopei	100	1947
Chin-tan	Kiangsu	50	1922
Chi-tai (Ku-cheng- tzu)	Sinkiang	50	1934
Chou-chia-kou	Honan	200	1922
Chowtsun	Shantung	57	1934
Chu-cheng	Shantung	80	1922
Chuhsien (Chu-chou?)	Shantung	60	1922
Chukiang (Shiuchow)	Kwangtung	208	1935
Chungking (Chung-ching)	Szechwan	1,600 <sup>a</sup> /	1953
Dairen	Liaoning	723 <sup>a</sup> /	1946
Fan-cheng	Hupei	65	1922
Fan-yang	Shansi	65	1922
Foochow <sup>b</sup> /	Fukien	318	1946
Fou-chou (Fou- ling)	Szechwan	61	1935
Fou-liang (Kingtehchen)	Kiangsi	72	1942
Fou-ning (Fooning, Fowning)	Kiangsu	62	1935
Fou-yang (Yingchow)	Anhwei	50	1943
Fu-chin	Heilungkiang	140	1929
Fu-shun	Liaoning	280	1941
Fusing	Jehol	166	1941
Fu-yu (Hsin- cheng)	Kirin	65	1936
Hai-cheng	Liaoning	52	1941
Hai-men	Kiangsu	100	1935
Hangchow <sup>b</sup> /	Chekiang	700 <sup>a</sup> /	1953
Hankow	Hupei	750	1948
Han-yang	Hupei	137	1934
Harbin <sup>b</sup> /	Heilungkiang	1,200 <sup>a</sup> /	1953
Heng-yang	Hunan	181	1946
Ho-fei <sup>b</sup> / (Luchow)	Anhwei	70	1934
Ho-po	Kwangtung	80	1922
Ho-tien	Sinkiang	50	1931
Hsiang-tan	Hunan	83	1943

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

II. Population and Manpower

Table 7 (Continued)

<u>City</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Population (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Year</u>
Hsiao-lan	Kwangtung	140	1922
Hsing-hua (Hinghwa)	Kiangsu	53	1935
Hsin-hui (Sunwui)	Kwangtung	93	1935
Hsin-min	Liaoning	65	1936
Hsuan-cheng (Ningkwo)	Anhwei	50	1936
Hsu-chang	Honan	50	1935
Huai-an	Kiangsu	52	1935
Huai-ning (Anking)	Anhwei	121	1933
Huai-yin (Tsingkiangpu)	Kiangsu	80	1935
Huang-kang (Ungkung)	Kwangtung	70	1922
Huhehot <sup>b/</sup> (Kuei-te)	IMAR	103	1947
Hwang-hsien	Shantung	80	1922
Jui-chin (Juikin)	Kiangsi	56	1922
Ju-kao	Kiangsu	183	1935
Ichang	Hupei	108	1931
Icheng	Kiangsu	57	1935
Ihsien (Laichow)	Shantung	80	1922
Ipin (Suifu)	Szechwan	76	1946
Itu (Tsingchow)	Shantung	60	1922
Iyang	Hunan	80	1922
Kai-feng	Honan	303	1936
Kan-hsien (Kanchow)	Kiangsi	58	1934
Kao-yao	Kwangtung	56	1922
Kao-yao (Shiuhing)	Kwangtung	56	1922
Kao-yu	Kiangsu	63	1935
Kashgar (Shu-fu)	Sinkiang	50	1945
Kirin	Kirin	240	1946
Kityang	Kwangtung	65	1943
Kiukiang (Chiu- chiang)	Kiangsi	137	1946
Kokiuchang	Yunnan	50	1922
Kongmoon (Chiang- men)	Kwangtung	93	1935
Ko-p-ing	Yunnan	50	1922
Kuang-an	Szechwan	56	1945
Kuang-chow-wan	Kwangtung	211	1926
Kuan-yun	Kiangsu	74	1935
Kuei-ping (Sunchow)	Kwangsi	60	1922
Kuei-te	Honan	50	1922
Kuei-yang <sup>b/</sup>	Kweichow	263	1946
Kun-ming <sup>b/</sup>	Yunnan	500 <sup>a/</sup>	1953
Ku-shih	Honan	60	1922
Ku-shih	Shensi	50	1922

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 7 (Continued)

<u>City</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Population (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Year</u>
Kwangchow	Honan	100	1922
Kweichow	Szechwan	50	1922
Kweiling	Kwangsi	142	1946
Lan-chow <sup>b</sup>	Kansu	156	1946
Lang-chung (Paoning)	Szechwan	70	1922
Lao-ho-kow	Hupei	100	1922
Lei-yang	Hunan	53	1933
Lhasa <sup>b</sup>	Tibet	2/	
Liao-yang	Liaoning	102	1941
Lien-chow	Kwangtung	80	1922
Lien-yun	Kiangsu	77	1946
Li-hsin-tien	Hunan	54	1933
Lin-ching	Shantung	50	1934
Lin-chuan (Fuchow)	Kiangsi	100	1922
Lin-hai (Taichow)	Chekiang	50	1922
Lin-i (Ichow)	Shantung	100	1922
Lin-tan (Tao- chou)	Kansu	62	1922
Lin-yu (Shanhaikwan)	Hopei	70	1922
Li-shui (Chuchow)	Chekiang	50	1922
Liu-an	Anhui	50	1922
Liu-chow <sup>b</sup>	Kwangsi	208	1946
Lo-shan (Kiating)	Szechwan	60	1922
Lo-yang (Honanfu)	Honan	77	1935
Lu-hsien (Luchow)	Szechwan	74	1935
Lung-chi (Changchow)	Fukien	56	1922
Lu-shun (Port Arthur)	Liaoning	141	1936
Mei-hsien	Kwangtung	93	1935
Mi-tan-chiang	Heilungkiang	200	1946
Nan-chang <sup>b</sup>	Kiangsi	203	1946
Nan-cheng (Kienchang)	Kiangsi	50	1922
Nan-cheng (Hanchung)	Shensi	50	1941
Nan-chung (Shunking)	Szechwan	53	1935
Nan-feng	Kiangsi	50	1922
Nan-hai (Fatshan)	Kwangtung	163	1931

c/ Less than 50,000.



## S E C R E T

## Part Two

II. Population and Manpower

Table 7 (Continued)

<u>City</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Population (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Year</u>
<u>Nanking<sup>b/</sup></u>			
(Nan-ching)	Kiangsu	1,200 <sup>a/</sup>	1953
Nan-ning (Yung-ning)	Kwangsi	203	1946
Nan-ping (Yenping)	Fukien	53	1944
Nan-tung	Kiangsu	133	1935
Nan-yang	Honan	50	1935
New-chwang	Liaoning	106	1936
Ning-po	Chekiang	250	1942
Ning-te	Fukien	60	1922
Ning-tsia	Kansu	85	1922
Ning-tu	Kiangsi	60	1922
<u>Paoting<sup>b/</sup></u>	Hopei	130	1947
Pao-tou	IMAR	53	1946
Pao-ying	Kiangsu	59	1935
Pe-ian	Heilungkiang	70	1946
Pei-hsin	Kiangsu	57	1935
Peiping	Hopei	2,768 <sup>d/</sup>	1953
Pen-chi	Liaoning	500 <sup>a/</sup>	1953
Pengpu (Pengfou)	Anhwei	105	1934
Ping-chuan			
(Pa-kou)	Jehol	50	1922
Ping-liang	Kansu	55	1922
Po-hsien (Pochow)	Anhwei	80	1922
Po-yang (Jaochow)	Kiangsi	50	1922
Pu-lan-tien	Liaoning	167	1936
Sanshui	Kwangtung	100	1926
San-tai (Tung-chuan)	Szechwan	70	1922
San-yuan	Shensi	80	1922
Shang-chu	Honan	70	1947
Shanghai	Kiangsu	6,204 <sup>d/</sup>	1953
Shaohsing	Chekiang	178	1933
Shao-yang (Pao-ching)	Hunan	76	1935
Sha-shih (Shasi)	Hupei	114	1931
Shekki (Shih-chi)	Kwangtung	60	1948
<u>Shen-yang<sup>b/</sup></u>			
(Mukden)	Liaoning	2,300 <sup>a/</sup>	1953
Shih-lung	Kwangtung	100	1926
Shih-men	Hopei	217	1935
Shuang-cheng	Heilungkiang	62	1936
Shu-yang	Kiangsu	55	1935
<u>Sian<sup>b/</sup></u>			
(Hsi-an)	Shensi	800 <sup>a/</sup>	1953
<u>Sining<sup>b/</sup></u>			
(Hsi-ning)	Tsinghai	56	1946

<sup>d/</sup> 1953 Communist census report.

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Table 7 (Continued)

<u>City</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Population (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Year</u>
Soochow			
(Wu-hsien)	Kiangsu	500	1955
Ssu-ping	Kirin	77	1946
Su-chien	Kiangsu	65	1922
Suining	Szechwan	50	1922
Sung-chiang	Kiangsu	67	1937
Swatow			
(Shan-tou)	Kwangtung	147	1946
Ta-chu	Szechwan	50	1922
Ta-hsien			
(Suiting)	Szechwan	70	1922
Tai-an	Shantung	80	1934
Tai-hsien			
(Taichow)	Kiangsu	66	1935
Tai-yuan <sup>b</sup>			
(Yang-chu)	Shansi	700 <sup>a</sup> /	1953
Ta-li	Shensi	80	1922
Ta-liang			
(Taileung)	Kwangtung	87	1922
Tang-shan	Hopei	700 <sup>a</sup> /	1953
Tan-yang	Kiangsu	50	1922
Tao-nan	Kirin	56	1936
Ta-tung	Shansi	80	1947
Tengchow			
(Peng-lai)	Shantung	60	1922
Teng-chung			
(Tengyueh)	Yunnan	83	1934
Tieh-ling	Liaoning	53	1936
Tientsin			
(Tien-ching)	Hopei	2,694 <sup>a</sup> /	1953
Tien-shui			
(Tsinchow)	Kansu	50	1947
Ting-yuan	Szechwan	50	1922
Tsang-wu			
(Wu-chow)	Kwangsi	207	1946
Tsinan <sup>b</sup>			
(Chi-nan)	Shantung	700 <sup>a</sup> /	1953
Tsingkiang	Fukien	50	1944
Tsingtao			
(Ching-tao)	Shantung	1,000 <sup>a</sup> /	1953
Tsitsihar (Lung-kiang)	Heilungkiang	175	1947
Tsuni	Kweichow	72	1944
Tung-chou			
(Ta-li)	Shensi	80	1922
Tung-chuan	Szechwan	70	1922
Tung-hua	Kirin	82	1946
Tung-liao	IMAR	123	1928
Tung-shan			
(Suchow)	Kiangsu	160	1935

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## Part Two

II. Population and Manpower

Table 7 (Continued)

<u>City</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Population (in Thousands)</u>	<u>Year</u>
Tung-tai	Kiangsu	50	1922
Tzu-liu-ching	Szechwan	292	1945
Tzu-yang (Yenchow)	Shantung	150	1916
Urumchi <sup>b/</sup> (Ti-hua)	Sinkiang	180	1955
Wan-chuan (Kalgan)	Chahar	86	1941
Wan-hsien	Szechwan	60	1942
Wei-hai-wei	Shantung	222	1946
Wei-han	Shensi	50	1922
Wei-hsien	Shantung	83	1934
Wenchow (Yung-chia)	Chekiang	153	1946
Wen-shang	Shantung	50	1922
Wu-chin (Changchow)	Kiangsu	125	1938
Wuhan <sup>b/</sup> (Wuchang)	Hupei	1,400 <sup>a/</sup>	1953
Wu-hsing (Huchow)	Chekiang	100	1922
Wu-hsueh	Hupei	50	1922
Wu-hu	Anhui	204	1947
Wu-sheng	Szechwan	50	1922
Wusih	Kiangsu	500 <sup>a/</sup>	1953
Wu-wei (Liang-chou)	Kansu	40	1922
Ya-an <sup>b/</sup>	Sikang		
Yarkand (So-che)	Sinkiang	60	1922
Yen-cheng	Kiangsu	102	1935
Ying-kou	Liaoning	155	1946
Yuan-chou (Chih-chiang)	Hunan	50	1922
Yu-lin (Watlam)	Kwangsi	50	1945
Yu-yao	Chekiang	50	1922

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Part TwoII. Population and ManpowerC. Age and Sex Composition

1953. Population distribution within 3 broad age groups (0-4, 5-17, and 18 plus) is reported in the 1953 Chinese census; additional data, presumably based on this census, reports the sizes of the 5-9 and 14-25 age groups. By using supplementary data on age composition, found in 5 sample studies, and on calculated sex ratios (based upon data presented in Ta Chien, Population in Modern China, The University of Chicago Press, 1946, pp. 105-106), it is possible to approximate standard age and sex groupings (see Table 8). The precise stratification of data actually collected in the 1953 census may differ from the derived results, although there is little reason to expect appreciable deviations for most age groups.

Table 8

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF THE  
CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: 1953

Age Group	Number (in millions)			Per Cent of Total
	Male	Female	Total	
0-4	45.8	45.1	90.9	15.6
5-9	34.2	29.9	64.1	11.0
10-14	29.9	25.9	55.8	9.6
15-19	25.6	22.1	47.7	8.2
20-29	51.8	45.4	97.2	16.7
30-39	42.9	39.7	82.6	14.2
40-49	33.7	32.4	66.1	11.3
50-59	21.8	22.0	43.8	7.5
60 plus	16.2	18.2	34.4	5.9
TOTAL	301.9	280.7	582.6	100.0

The extreme discrepancy between the 0-4 and 5-9 age groups could be interpreted as a confirmation of Communist claims that infant and early childhood mortality has dropped radically. The size of the discrepancy, however, raises the question of the reliability of data for these 2 groups. Assuming a constant birth rate for ages 0-4 (not unreasonable considering the high level of fertility), an approximation of past mortality rates can be obtained by dividing the number in the 0-4 age group by the number in the 5-9 group. The resulting expected mortality for the 0-4 age group would be 300 per 1000, or 30 per cent. The

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## II. Population and Manpower

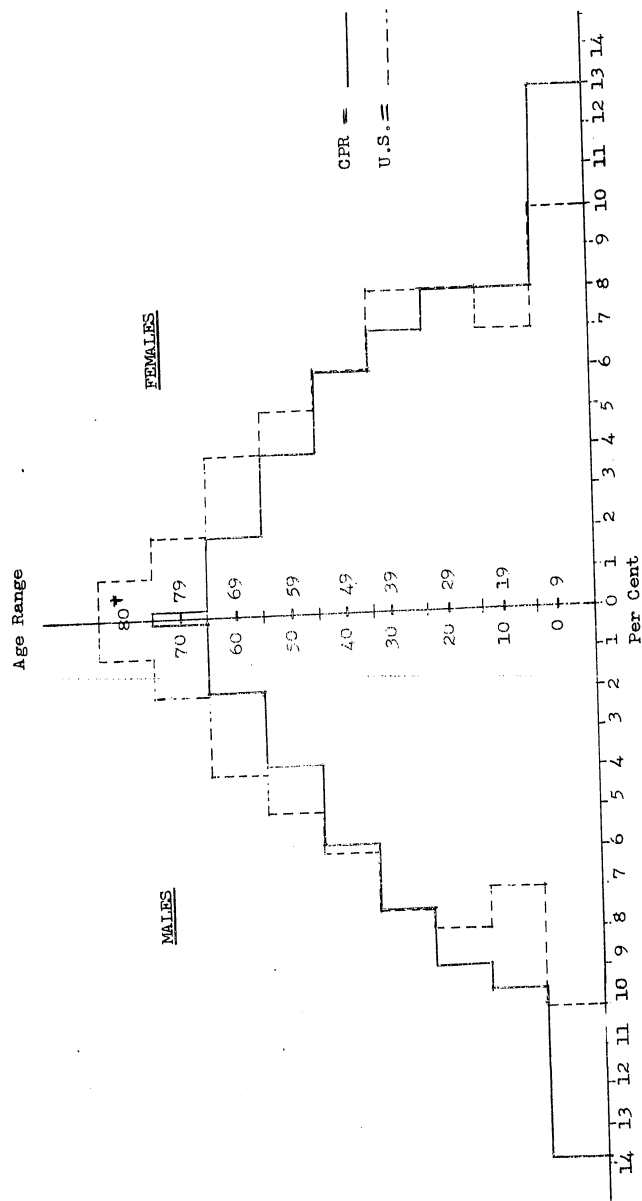


Figure 5. Distribution of Populations of the Chinese People's Republic and the United States by Age and Sex.

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## II. Population and Manpower

magnitude of this rate is emphasized by comparison with the U. S. mortality rate of 0.7 per cent. (U. S. Life Tables, Preliminary, National Office of Vital Statistics, U. S. Public Health Service, June 30, 1947, Table 1). It should also be noted that such calculations suggest only the past mortality of the ages described. If the mortality rate of average age  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years were 30 per cent, as indicated, mortality in the first year of life must be assumed to approach 50 per cent.

Of the total population (see Table 8), 36.2 per cent are 14 years of age or less, reflecting the characteristic high levels of fertility and mortality. In comparison with most western nations, a smaller proportion of the population are in the more productive years, above age 18. The excess of males is the result of better care given male children, the undercounting of females, and direct or indirect female infanticide. China's excess of males is in contrast to the relative equality of the numbers of males and females in the United States (see Figure 5). More striking are the differences in the age distributions of the 2 countries, shown in this pyramid. The proportion of the population above age 10 is higher in the U. S. than in China, and the discrepancy becomes more pronounced in the 30-39 age groups, continuing through subsequent groups. These discrepancies are closely associated with the enormous differences in the levels of adult mortality in the 2 countries.

1957. Data are not presently adequate to permit a projection of the 1953 age and sex distribution to 1957. The 1957 total population has been distributed proportional to the data shown in the 1953 age-sex table (see Table 9). The resulting age-sex composition may involve a downward bias in terms of children within the 0-9 age group in 1957, if the figures available for 1953 are accurate in reflecting the enormous decline in infant and early childhood mortality. For the ages above 10, the relative distribution presented for 1957 is probably not substantially in error. Decreases in the age specific death rates for these ages would do little to alter the age-sex structure of the population during the next 3 years.

Urban-Rural Populations. The age and sex structure of the Chinese urban population shows several characteristic differences from the composition of the rural population (see Table 9). The 0-14 age group is smaller because of a lower birth rate within urban areas; the male predominance is accentuated; and a much larger segment of the population is within the prime working ages, reflecting the general pattern of urban in-migrants. With the expected growth of the urban population, the irregularities of the urban age distribution are likely in the future to become more pronounced. The in-migration of young people for work and for training may cause a further increase in the 16-49 age group in the urban population.

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Table 9

ESTIMATED AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF THE  
CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: 1957TOTAL POPULATION

Age Group	Number (in millions)			Per Cent of Total
	Male	Female	Total	
0-9	84.3	79.0	163.3	26.6
10-19	58.5	50.6	109.1	17.8
20-29	54.6	47.8	102.4	16.7
30-39	45.2	41.8	87.0	14.2
40-49	35.5	34.1	69.6	11.3
50-59	23.0	23.2	46.2	7.5
60 plus	17.0	19.2	36.2	5.9
TOTAL	318.1	295.7	613.8	100.0

URBAN POPULATION<sup>a/</sup>

Age Group	Number (in millions)			Per Cent of Total
	Male	Female	Total	
0-9	9.6	9.4	19.0	23.4
10-19	8.4	6.9	15.3	18.7
20-29	9.9	6.5	16.4	20.0
30-39	7.5	4.9	12.4	15.2
40-49	5.3	3.5	8.8	10.8
50-59	3.5	2.3	5.8	7.1
60 plus	2.3	1.6	3.9	4.8
TOTAL	46.5	35.1	81.6	100.0

RURAL POPULATION

Age Group	Number (in millions)			Per Cent of Total
	Male	Female	Total	
0-9	74.7	69.6	144.3	27.1
10-19	50.1	43.7	93.8	17.6
20-29	44.7	41.3	86.0	16.2
30-39	37.7	36.9	74.6	14.0
40-49	30.2	30.6	60.8	11.4
50-59	19.5	20.9	40.4	7.6
60 plus	14.7	17.6	32.3	6.1
TOTAL	271.6	260.6	532.2	100.0

<sup>a/</sup> Basic data were obtained from a sample

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Table 9 (Continued)

Footnote

study by Ta Chen (loc. cit.), presenting age distributions of the total and urban populations. Per cent urban of total was calculated for each age group, and these percentages were applied to the age distribution of the 1957 total population. The resulting urban population was then adjusted to the urban total. The sex ratio was derived on the basis of reported data for some of the larger cities of China (constituting about 20 per cent of the total urban population).

D. Ethnic Composition

The Chinese Communists have attempted to stress the equality of status ostensibly offered under the new regime by identifying as many ethnic minorities as possible. Moslems have even been listed in some reports as a national minority rather than as a religion which cuts across many of the ethnic groups. Although autonomous regions have been established for many of the minorities, some authorities are skeptical not only of the possibility of identifying some of these groups but of obtaining a satisfactory statement of their characteristics.

Based on 1953 census reports it is estimated that the Han Chinese constitute almost 94 per cent of the population, as of 1 January 1957, or approximately 576.6 million persons (see Table 10). The remaining 37.2 million are included in some 40 minority groups. The largest is the Chuang with almost 7 million persons; some of the smaller groups number only a few thousand.

Most of the ethnic minorities are located along the frontiers of China, with the greatest concentrations found in the southwest, which has 20 minority groups reported, and in the northwest. Twelve minority groups are reported in Sinkiang Province, in the northwest.

The Han language predominates throughout the country, although dialectal differences often preclude the possibility of verbal communication between persons from different sections of the country. A few of the lesser ethnic groups have no written language, although the government has attempted to develop scripts for some of these.



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Table 10

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE CHINESE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: 1957

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Approx. Number (in millions)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Population</u>	<u>Location</u>
Han Chinese	576.6	93.9	All parts of China
Chuang	6.9	1.1	Primarily western Kwangsi Province
Uighur	3.8	0.6	Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region
Yi	3.4	0.6	Border areas of Sikang and Yunnan Provinces
Tibetan	2.8	0.5	Mainly plateau of Sikang Province and Tibet; in Tsinghai Province
Miao	2.6	0.4	Mainly southeast Kweichow and western Hunan Provinces; parts of Yunnan, Kwangsi, and Kwangtung Provinces
Mongolian	1.5	0.3	Mainly Inner Mon- golian Autonomous Region and prairie regions of Kansu, Sinkiang, and Tsinghai Provinces
Puyi	1.3	0.2	Mainly southwestern Kweichow Province
Korean	1.2	0.2	Mainly Kirin Province
Other (includ- ing Tung, Yao, Minchia, Kazakhs, Hani, Tai, Li, Lisu, Chiang, and Kawa)	13.7	2.2	
TOTAL	613.8	100.0	

## S E C R E T

Part TwoII. Population and ManpowerE. Labor Force

Any attempt to establish the Chinese working force is greatly impeded by the problems of definition and statistical measurement. The character of China's economy has not been conducive to the evolution of western-type concepts of "labor force" or "gainfully occupied",<sup>1/</sup> and a suitable body of statistical data has not been developed. A consideration of the population base from which the labor force or the gainfully occupied must be drawn seems to provide the most acceptable approach to the problem.

Potential Working Ages. The basic manpower potential of any country may be established in part by considering the number of males in the potential working ages (15 to 59). Almost without exception there is substantial correlation between this number and the actual labor force. While some persons within this age span may not be working (e.g., students, jobseekers, invalids, or disabled persons), the discrepancy tends to be compensated by a relatively small number of males who are capable of working after reaching age 60. In addition, a tendency towards an overcompensation may occur when child labor is utilized extensively, as in China, although the lack of skill and strength and the frequent part-time nature of such activities may severely limit the economic gain of such employment.

The number of males in the potential working ages in China totals 185.3 million (see Table 11). Urban-rural distribution of males in this age range is also shown in this table.

Table 11

The Chinese People's Republic

POTENTIAL WORKING AGES (15-59): 1953  
(In Millions)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	185.3	170.2	355.5
Urban	30.9	20.5	51.4
Rural	154.4	149.7	304.1

<sup>1/</sup> A. J. Jaffee and Charles D. Stewart in Manpower Resources and Utilization (John Wiley and Sons, Inc., N.Y., 1951, p. 14 ff.) discuss the concepts of "labor force" and "gainfully employed."

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Little difference is observed from country to country in the proportions of males ages 15-59 who engage in productive activity. The reverse is true of females; in the United States, for example, the proportion of employed women in this age range is relatively low; in the Soviet Union and Japan it is very high. Although in Pakistan only males, by definition, were included in the 1947 official census, the tendency in that country, as well as in China and other predominantly agricultural countries, is to have women perform a larger proportion of field work than in western Europe or the United States. Thus, while the number of women in the potential working ages (170.2 million) is shown in Table 11, no reasonable basis exists for even approximating the extent to which this population might correspond to the actual labor force.

Urban Labor Force. Approximations of the urban labor force may be considered less inaccurate as a result of studies which have applied, as far as possible, the western concepts of "labor force" or "gainfully occupied." Several of these studies show the labor force as constituting between 55 and 58 per cent of city populations. Applying the mid-point (56.5 per cent) to China's total urban population yields an estimated labor force of 46 million. In general, this estimate is consistent with data on the urban population of potential working ages and indicates an adult male labor force of about 31 million, an adult female labor force of about 13 million, and a child labor force of 2 million. The proportion of Chinese women in the total urban labor force is not expected to change in the immediate future, since child-care facilities are scarce and there is no demand for an increase of females participating in the labor force.

Occupational Composition. Data permitting estimates of the distribution of the Chinese urban labor force by occupational categories are almost entirely lacking. When available, they are generally inconsistent, probably largely as a result of arbitrary inclusions or exclusions in the various categories. The following statements issued by the Chinese Communists seem to have some credence. The industrial labor force in 1951 totaled 3 million, and by 1953 slightly exceeded 4 million; the current Five-Year Plan calls for an increase to 5.1 million by 1957. Ten million persons were members of handicraft cooperatives in 1954; slightly more than 10 per cent of this total were located in urban areas. Later figures report a decreasing trend in total membership of cooperatives, with an increase in urban membership. It can probably be assumed that the number of persons engaged in government, particularly in health and education, has been increasing rapidly and will continue to increase during the next few years. With the expansion of the transportation and communication systems, the number of persons employed within these segments of the economy will also increase. The only category in which a decrease has occurred and in which additional decreases may be anticipated is commerce and trade, since a large part of the urban population has been engaged in this activity.

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## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

In most industrialized countries, a growth in one occupational field occurs primarily at the expense of other branches of the economy. China, however, with its vast resources of unskilled labor can concentrate on overall economic expansion and development and is limited only by the need of training people in the necessary skills. Educating the Chinese peasant and coolie is not a simple task. Since most of the Chinese are illiterate, and only a small group has had even a secondary education, the first stage in training is the expansion of the primary school system. The number of children in primary school increased phenomenally from 24 million in 1949-50 to more than 51 million in 1953-54 and is expected to increase to more than 60 million by 1957. The rate of increase in enrollment in secondary schools has not kept pace with the growing enrollment in primary schools, and the number of primary school students entering secondary schools is still relatively small. Attendance in secondary schools in 1953-54 totaled 3.6 million and is expected to increase to 4.7 million by 1957 under the current plan. By 1957 the Chinese Communists expect an enrollment of 434,000 students in institutions of higher learning, as compared to 117,000 during 1949-50. In 1953-54 more than 80,000 were studying engineering, 37 per cent of all students in schools of higher education.

China's critical shortage of skilled manpower is a prime factor in retarding industrial development. In western Europe, small cores of artisans within the cities provided an important base which facilitated the development and spread of industrialization. No such base existed in Russia, and technicians had to be brought in from other countries. China faces a similar problem. The emphasis which Chinese leaders are placing on education, particularly in the technical and scientific fields, is part of an attempt to correct this situation. Despite this emphasis a shortage in skilled labor will exist in China for many more years.

Rural Labor Force. In a speech made in January 1956, Chou En-lai, the Chinese foreign minister, stated that the agricultural "labor force" consisted of 180 million persons, or 1.5 persons per rural household. Since the average size of the rural household has been reported at 4.5 persons, the implication is that only one-third of the members of each rural household are engaged in agriculture. If only the heads of each of the 120 million rural households were counted, a labor force figure would be obtained which is somewhat smaller than Chou En-lai's total of 180 million (i.e., 180 million as compared with 120 million). The 180 million figure, when confronted with the other data, would also imply that 3.0 persons in each household were dependents and not working. This is in contradiction to evidence which consistently indicates large-scale employment of women, old people, and children in China. J. L. Buck, in his study, Land Utilization in China (The University of Nanking, 1937, p. 289 ff.), estimated that women account for 24 per cent of time spent doing farm work.

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and children for 16 per cent. In terms of the amount of work performed, however, women complete only 13 per cent and children, 7 per cent. Thus, whatever system of inclusion-exclusion was used by Chou En-lai, the figure of 180 million seems to refer to an extremely narrow definition of "labor force."

F. Population Density

China's estimated population of 613.8 (1 January 1957) is distributed unevenly over an area of more than 3.5 million square miles. Although the overall population density is about 194 persons per square mile, densities of individual provinces range from a low of less than 10 persons per square mile in Tsinghai, Sinkiang, and Tibet to a high of 1,179 persons per square mile in Kiangsu (see Table 12) and Figure 4, Map Supplement. In comparison, the estimated population density of the USSR is only about 20 persons per square mile (1957), and in the United States, is 50.7 persons per square mile (1950). Within the U. S., densities range from a low of 1.5 in Nevada to a high of 748.5 in Rhode Island.

The most densely populated regions in China lie along the fertile river valleys, where rural densities may exceed 2,000 persons per square mile. This is the case in the delta around Shanghai, the Chengtu Plain in Szechwan, and the Canton Delta.

Within undeveloped agricultural countries, the amount of land under cultivation is one of the principal factors determining population density. Only slightly more than 10 per cent of China's vast land area is under cultivation, yet at present the area can be considered fully utilized since topography, climate, and the current limitations of the country's technology preclude cultivation of the remainder. Current attempts to develop virgin lands in the west through irrigation may result in an eventual redistribution of the population. The greatest gain in population in the next 20 years which might result in an increased rural density will probably occur in the sparsely populated northeast, particularly the Manchurian plain.

Tables 13 to 24 list population densities of individual provinces by hsien (see also Figures 5-13, Map Supplement).

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Table 12

THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC  
ESTIMATED POPULATION, LAND AREA, AND POPULATION  
DENSITY BY PROVINCES: 1957

Administrative Division (Province) <sup>a/</sup>	Estimated Population <sup>b/</sup> (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
<b>Northeast</b>			
Heilungkiang	12,500	183,542	68
Jehol	5,400	43,083	126
Kirin	11,900	71,912	165
Liaoning	19,500	44,597	438
<b>North</b>			
Hopei	43,700	92,622	471
Shansi	15,100	60,594	249
<b>Northwest</b>			
Kansu	13,600	241,183	56
Shensi	16,700	72,556	231
Sinkiang	5,100	660,805	8
Tsinghai	1,800	257,553	7
<b>East</b>			
Anhui	32,000	56,472	566
Chekiang	24,100	39,619	608
Fukien	13,900	46,326	290
Kiangsu	50,000	42,393	1,179
Shantung	51,600	56,918	905
<b>South Central</b>			
Honan	46,600	64,487	722
Hunan	35,000	79,003	443
Hupei	29,300	71,938	407
Kiangsi	17,700	65,958	268
Kwangsi	20,600	90,200	228
Kwangtung	36,600	84,286	435
<b>Southwest</b>			
Kweichow	15,800	66,104	240
Sikang	3,600	17,428	204
Szechuan	65,600	117,127	560
Yunnan	18,400	162,299	113
<b>Other Areas</b>			
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region	6,400	380,749	17
Tibet	1,300	469,299	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>613,800</b>	<b>3,639,053</b>	<b>169</b>

<sup>a/</sup> Official 1954 Chinese Communist provincial boundary.  
<sup>b/</sup> 1953 Chinese census provincial figures projected to 1957.

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Table 13

CHEKIANG PROVINCE<sup>a/</sup>ESTIMATED POPULATION, LAND AREA, AND  
POPULATION DENSITY: 1957

Map Key, No.	Administrative Division (Hsien) <sup>c/</sup>	Estimated Population <sup>d/</sup> (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
1	Hang-chou <sup>e/</sup>	680	88	7,778
2	Hang-hsien	420	361	1,166
3	Hai-ning	410	228	1,818
4	Fu-yang	190	446	425
5	Yu-hang	60	270	210
6	Ling-an	90	380	250
7	Yu-ch'ien	80	359	227
8	Hsin-teng	70	238	299
9	Ch'ang-hua	80	522	162
10	Chia-hsing	470	409	1,150
11	Chia-shan	250	177	1,385
12	Hai-yen	230	207	1,091
13	Ch'ung-te	190	147	1,319
14	P'ing-hu	280	206	1,371
15	T'ung-hsiang	130	145	928
16	Wu-hsing	750	709	1,054
17	Ch'ang-hsing	240	639	379
18	Te-ch'ing	140	152	890
19	Wu-k'ang	60	181	319
20	An-chi	80	268	314
21	Hsiao-feng	100	441	223
22	Yin-hsien	890	532	1,682
23	Tz'u-ch'i	340	320	1,049
24	Feng-hua	470	499	937
25	Chen-hai	410	288	1,415
26	Hsiang-shan	250	421	584
27	San-men	180	452	392
28	Ting-hai	330	473	700
29	Shao-hsing	1,320	739	1,789
30	Hsiao-shan	570	362	1,577
31	Chu-chi	500	814	618
32	Yu-yao	790	573	1,387
33	Shang-yü	380	361	1,056
34	Hsing-hsien	460	724	636

<sup>a/</sup> Official 1955 Chinese Communist provincial boundary.<sup>b/</sup> See Map Supplement: Chekiang Province, Estimated Population Density by Hsien, 1957, for location of hsien.<sup>c/</sup> Official 1947 Chinese Nationalist boundaries.<sup>d/</sup> Estimated 1957 total population distributed proportionally according to 1947 Chinese Nationalist hsien populations.<sup>e/</sup> City.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 13 (Continued)

Map Key No.	Administrative Division (Hsien)	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
35	Hsin-ch'ang	280	491	577
36	Ling-hai	580	928	628
37	Huang-yen	600	534	1,118
38	T'ien-t'ai	290	566	511
39	Hsien-chü	250	772	319
40	P'an-an	90	388	239
41	Ning-hai	280	694	405
42	Wen-ling	580	376	1,531
43	Ch'ü-hsien	370	902	411
44	Lung-yu	210	431	488
45	Chiang-shan	330	776	419
46	Ch'ang-shan	170	447	378
47	K'ai-hua	150	839	177
48	Ching-hua	360	468	770
49	Lang-ch'i	220	389	555
50	Tung-yang	510	804	632
51	Yi-wu	370	430	857
52	Yung-k'ang	300	390	760
53	Wu-yi	120	337	354
54	P'u-chiang	260	474	557
55	T'ang-ch'i	140	332	415
56	Chien-te	140	645	214
57	Ch'un-an	300	1,108	269
58	T'ung-lu	120	385	324
59	Sui-an	160	584	267
60	Shon-ch'ang	90	285	332
61	Fen-shui	50	291	177
62	Yung chia	860	1,459	588
63	Li-shui	170	444	376
64	Ch'ing-t'ien	290	909	320
65	Chin-yun	230	542	416
66	Sung-yang	150	537	283
67	Sui-ch'ang	140	981	143
68	Lung-ch'uan	170	1,066	162
69	Ch'ing-yuan	110	733	152
70	Yün-ho	80	377	214
71	Hsuan-p'ing	90	355	244
72	Ching-ning	120	788	151
73	Shui-an	620	539	1,145
74	Le-ch'ing	420	495	849
75	P'ing-yang	820	834	986
76	T'ai-shun	200	698	282
77	Wen-ch'eng	200	437	452
78	Yü-huan	220	228	963
	TOTAL	24,100	39,619	608



## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 14  
FUKIEN PROVINCE<sup>a/</sup>

ESTIMATED POPULATION, LAND AREA, AND  
POPULATION DENSITY: 1957

Map Key No. <sup>b/</sup>	Administrative Division (Hsien) <sup>c/</sup>	Estimated Population <sup>d/</sup> (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
1	Lin-shen	1,060	1,046	1,012
2	Ku-t'ien	210	926	228
3	P'ing-nan	90	580	155
4	Min-ch'ing	150	495	311
5	Ch'ang-le	260	273	937
6	Lien-chiang	280	514	537
7	Lo-yüan	130	430	299
8	Yung-t'ai	180	1,138	159
9	Fu-ch'ing	420	683	621
10	Hsia-p'u	230	773	301
11	Fu-ting	260	532	483
12	Che-yung	50	147	332
13	Ning-te	220	251	861
14	Shou-ning	140	376	364
15	Chou-ning	60	320	190
16	Fu-an	300	680	445
17	P'ing-t'an	120	139	896
18	Ching-men	60	80	814
19	P'u-t'ien	820	820	997
20	Hsien-yü	370	656	565
21	Chin-chiang	750	535	1,410
22	Nan-an	640	754	849
23	Hui-an	470	478	993
24	An-ch'i	370	884	414
25	T'ung-an	270	565	479
26	Yung-ch'un	240	460	532
27	Te-hua	130	949	141
28	Ta-t'ien	120	766	163
29	Lung-yen	170	782	222
30	Ch'ang-t'ing	250	1,546	162
31	Ming-hua	150	986	153
32	Shang-hang	250	1,076	230
33	Wu-p'ing	180	998	182
34	Ch'ing-liu	70	761	98

- <sup>a/</sup> Official 1955 Chinese Communist provincial boundary.  
<sup>b/</sup> See Map Supplement: Fukien Province, Estimated Population Density by Hsien, 1957, for location of hsien.  
<sup>c/</sup> Official 1947 Chinese Nationalist boundaries.  
<sup>d/</sup> Estimated 1957 total population distributed proportionally according to 1947 Chinese Nationalist hsien populations.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 14 (Continued)

Map Key No.	Administrative Division (Hsien)	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
35	Lien-ch'eng	130	797	169
36	Ming-ch'i	40	600	74
37	Yung-ting	210	894	239
38	Yun-hsiao	140	426	336
39	Lung-ch'i	340	300	1,135
40	Hua-an	60	405	159
41	Chang-p'u	240	645	378
42	Nan-ching	140	764	187
43	Ch'ang-t'ai	80	328	229
44	P'ing-ho	260	911	289
45	Chao-an	250	412	596
46	Tung-shan	100	55	1,880
47	Hai-ch'eng	160	219	749
48	Chang-p'ing	100	1,019	94
49	Ning-yang	30	566	48
50	Nan-p'ing	210	1,067	198
51	Chiang-le	90	745	115
52	Sha-hsien	130	909	139
53	Yu-ch'i	190	1,312	142
54	Shun-ch'ang	80	448	171
55	Yung-an	100	777	128
56	Chien-ou	260	1,635	160
57	Ch'ung-an	90	1,061	87
58	P'u-ch'eng	220	1,436	154
59	Cheng-ho	90	659	130
60	Sung-ch'i	70	399	176
61	Chao-wu	120	1,264	98
62	T'ai-ning	60	513	112
63	Chien-ning	50	669	73
64	Chien-yang	100	901	116
65	San-yuan	40	491	89
66	Yung-chi	80	475	159
67	Kuang-tse	70	825	90
TOTAL		13,800	46,326	299

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 15  
HEILUNGKIANG PROVINCE<sup>a/</sup>

ESTIMATED POPULATION, LAND AREA, AND  
POPULATION DENSITY: 1957

Map Key No.	Administrative Division (Hsien and Ch'i) <sup>c/</sup>	Estimated Population (in Thousands) <sup>d/</sup>	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
1	A-ch'eng	330	893	369
2	Shuang-cheng	660	2,071	320
3	Ping-hsien	350	1,670	207
4	Fang-cheng	110	1,031	106
5	Yen-shon	190	1,525	123
6	Chu-ho	150	859	178
7	Wu-ch'ang	310	1,959	156
8	Wei-ho	100	2,252	46
9	Ning-an	570	7,205	79
10	Mu-leng	100	2,158	47
11	Sui-fen	30	1,315	22
12	Tung-ning	50	2,385	19
13	Mi-shan	110	5,187	21
14	Hu-ling	50	3,766	14
15	Ling-k'ou	70	1,287	58
16	P'o-li	140	2,443	56
17	Pao-ch'ing	90	3,042	28
18	Yao-ho	30	3,161	9
19	Yi-lan	290	3,829	75
20	Hua-ch'uan	400	3,044	131
21	Fu-ching	260	2,268	114
22	T'ung-chiang	70	4,027	17
23	Fu-yuan	20	3,661	6
24	Hu-lan	370	1,164	322
25	Pa-yen	390	1,307	298
26	Tung-hsing	40	306	146
27	Mu-lan	100	833	118
28	Feng-shan	--	1,071	2
29	T'ung-ho	110	1,006	112
30	T'ang-yuan	130	8,949	15
31	Hao-li	130	3,218	39
32	Sui-ping	60	1,915	30
33	Lo-pei	50	1,464	35
34	Chao-yuan	270	2,096	131

<sup>a/</sup> Official 1955 Chinese Communist provincial boundary.

<sup>b/</sup> See Map Supplement: Heilungkiang Province, Estimated Population Density by Hsien, 1957, for location of hsien.

<sup>c/</sup> Official 1947 Chinese Nationalist boundaries.

<sup>d/</sup> Estimated 1957 total population distributed proportionally according to 1947 Chinese Nationalist hsien populations.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 15 (Continued)

Map Key No. b/	Administrative Division (Hsien and Ch'i) c/	Estimated Population (in Thousands) d/	Land Area in Sq. Miles per Sq. Mile	Population Density per Sq. Mile
35	Chao-chow	290	1,618	180
36	Chao-tung	260	1,198	220
37	Lan-hsi	220	1,018	219
38	Sui-hua	360	1,210	300
39	Ch'ing-ch'eng	190	1,489	128
40	T'ieh-li	30	1,422	22
41	Sui-long	110	2,140	53
42	Hai-lun	450	1,826	247
43	Fu-shan	--	1,913	4
44	T'ai-lai	160	1,241	130
45	T'ai-k'ang	10	679	17
46	An-ta	150	2,011	75
47	Ch'ing-kang	260	1,006	254
48	Wang-k'uei	280	887	318
49	T'ung-pei	40	3,238	13
50	Wu-yuan	--	7,445	1
51	Ching-hsing	100	876	109
52	Lung-chiang	520	3,917	133
53	Ling-tien	130	1,380	91
54	Ming-shui	170	908	188
55	Kan-nan	190	1,826	104
56	Fu-yü	200	1,139	15
57	Yi-an	210	1,094	189
58	Pai-ch'uan	400	1,589	252
59	Mo-ho	320	2,586	122
60	K'ie-shan	210	1,562	135
61	K'ie-tung	80	772	109
62	Te-tu	50	1,630	29
63	Lung-chen	100	4,208	23
64	Hsün-ho	10	1,651	8
65	Ch'i-k'ie	10	480	18
66	Nen-ch'eng	90	5,240	18
67	Sun-wu	30	960	32
68	AI-hun	90	7,882	11
69	Hu-ma	10	6,607	1
70	Ou-p'u	--	3,531	1
71	Mo-ho	--	16,720	Less than 1
72	Tu-erh-po-t'ie ch'i	90	1,777	51
73	Yi-k'ie-ming-an ch'i	--	189	33
74	Harbin City	730	310	2,358
TOTAL		12,500,000	183,542	68

g/ Based on 1947 Province figures.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

II. Population and ManpowerTable 16  
HOPEI PROVINCE<sup>a/</sup>ESTIMATED POPULATION, LAND AREA, AND  
POPULATION DENSITY: 1957

Map Key No.	Administrative Division (Hsien) <sup>c/</sup>	Estimated Population <sup>d/</sup> (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
1	Peiping	2,210	273	8,083
2	Ch'ing-yüan	540	402	1,345
3	Ta-hsing	190	319	603
4	Wan-p'ing	360	856	415
5	Liang-hsiang	90	128	700
6	Ku-an	260	283	911
7	Yung-ch'ing	220	280	795
8	An-tz'u	240	374	649
9	Hsiang-ho	190	183	1,036
10	San-ho	320	380	830
11	Huai-jou	80	206	389
12	Fang-shan	250	610	402
13	Pa-hsien	200	241	816
14	Cho-hsien	260	354	733
15	T'ung-hsien	410	438	926
16	Chi-hsien	380	680	554
17	Ch'ang-p'ing	310	739	418
18	Wu-ch'ing	480	628	771
19	Pao-ch'ih (Pao-ti)	430	692	626
20	Shun-yi	230	268	844
21	Mi-yün	190	904	213
22	Ching-hai	280	728	385
23	Ho-chien	500	543	922
24	P'ing-ku	90	134	655
25	T'ien-ching	2,820	623	4,520
26	Ch'ing-hsien	350	509	694
27	Ts'iang-hsien	590	1,090	542
28	Ku-ch'eng	170	193	852
29	Lu-lung	220	308	696
30	Hsien-hsien	590	628	934
31	Su-ning	210	181	1,171
32	Jen-ch'iu	350	440	795
33	Fou-ch'eng	130	139	956

<sup>a/</sup> Official 1955 Chinese Communist provincial boundary.<sup>b/</sup> See Map Supplement: Hopei Province, Estimated Population Density by Hsien, 1957, for location of hsien.<sup>c/</sup> Official 1947 Chinese Nationalist boundaries.<sup>d/</sup> Estimated 1957 total population distributed proportionally according to 1947 Chinese Nationalist hsien populations.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

II. Population and Manpower

Table 16 (Continued)

Map Key No.	Administrative Division (Hsien)	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
34	Chiao-ho	430	402	1,059
35	Ching-hsien	350	412	842
36	Ling-yü	280	931	302
37	Tsun-hue	480	841	567
38	Feng-jun	860	1,092	783
39	Ch'ien-an	630	2,231	284
40	Fu-ning	350	776	453
41	Ch'ang-li	580	630	921
42	Luan-hsien	1,170	1,297	900
43	Lo-ting	450	469	955
44	Hsu-shui	300	275	1,102
45	Man-ch'eng	180	181	992
46	Ting-hsing	290	279	1,049
47	Hsin-ch'eng	330	337	983
48	T'ang-hsien	250	499	506
49	Po-yeh	150	125	1,174
50	Yü-t'ien	440	437	1,012
51	Wen-an	190	360	527
52	Ta-ch'eng	230	305	736
53	Hsin-chen	30	36	733
54	Ning-ho	330	757	436
55	Li-hsien	270	271	982
56	Hsiung-hsien	140	200	719
57	An-kuo	270	183	1,476
58	An-hsin	180	292	627
59	Shu-lu	490	356	1,374
60	Kao-yang	200	187	1,087
61	Wang-tu	120	137	892
62	Jung-ch'eng	120	96	1,222
63	Ting-hsien	590	480	1,224
64	Fou-p'ing	120	1,103	112
65	Luan-ch'eng	120	125	992
66	Hsing-t'ang	210	369	577
67	Ling-shou	160	383	428
68	P'ing-shan	310	1,080	284
69	Yüan-shih	200	289	690
70	Tsan-huang	120	380	308
71	Chin-hsien	260	235	1,106
72	Cheng-ting	50	224	216
73	Huo-lu	680	294	2,297
74	Ching-hsing	270	694	383
75	Kao-ch'eng	320	322	992
76	Hsin-le	170	195	854
77	Yi-hsien	330	1,143	288
78	Wu-chi	230	142	1,588
79	Lai-shui	160	666	244
80	Lai-yüan	120	908	137
81	Yuan-hsien	170	241	712

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

II. Population and Manpower

Table 16 (Continued)

Map Key No.	Administrative Division (Hsien)	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
82	Ch'u-yang	220	377	573
83	Shen-tse	150	116	1,305
84	Wu-ch'iang	170	160	1,031
85	Yao-yang (Jao)	250	224	1,135
86	An-p'ing	230	193	1,182
87	Ta-ming	750	644	1,162
88	Yung-nien	410	375	1,087
89	Suen-hsien	490	477	1,023
90	Hsing-t'ai	410	781	520
91	Sha-ho	180	456	404
92	Nan-ho	140	152	929
93	P'ing-hsiang	140	157	912
94	Kuang-tsung	140	183	744
95	Chü-lu	180	228	809
96	Yao-shan	100	117	875
97	Nei-ch'iu	150	343	438
98	Jen-hsien	140	184	773
99	Tz'u-hsien	360	686	531
100	Ch'u-chou	280	392	719
101	Fei-hsiang	170	246	703
102	Chi-tse	120	131	904
103	Kuang-p'ing	110	121	919
104	Han-tan	220	233	964
105	Ch'eng-an	120	156	781
106	Wei-hsien	250	183	1,380
107	Ch'ing-ho	230	294	777
108	Lung-p'ing	160	180	875
109	Kao-yi	90	92	924
110	Chi-hsien	390	370	1,045
111	Heng-shui	200	222	920
112	Nan-kung	370	348	1,075
113	Hsin-ho	120	149	834
114	Tsao-ch'iang	370	355	1,043
115	Wu-yi	300	310	953
116	Chao-hsien	280	270	1,029
117	Pai-hsiang	80	101	797
118	Ling-ch'eng	110	348	304
119	Ning-chin	430	410	1,036
120	Hsin-hai	80	269	290
121	Wan-ch'uan	310	946	323
122	Shang-yi	50	1,253	40
123	Kang-pao	90	1,127	81
124	Ch'ung-li	110	5,559	20
125	Ch'ih-ch'eng	110	1,839	58
126	Huai-lai	220	2,049	105
127	Yang-yüan	150	845	182
128	Huai-an	170	1,442	121
129	Hsüan-hua	290	1,361	216

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

II. Population and Manpower

Table 16 (Continued)

Map Key No.	Administrative Division (Hsien)	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
130	Chang-pei	150	14,343	10
131	Shang-tu	90	455	193
132	Ku-yuan	30	1,537	20
133	Lung-kuan	110	896	118
134	Yen-ch'ing	150	2,177	67
135	Cho-lu	140	266	531
136	Yü-hsien	390	2,075	190
137	Wu-an	270	751	364
138	She-hsien	560	1,136	492
139	Ch'iu-hsien	110	152	711
140	Lin-ch'ang	280	511	545
141	Yen-shan	460	1,004	462
142	Ch'ing-yün	200	199	1,030
143	Nan-p'i	260	285	904
144	Wu-ch'iao	310	269	1,166
145	Tung-kuang	370	344	1,083
146	Ning-ch'ing	410	347	1,190
	TOTAL	43,700	92,622	471



## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 17

JEHOL PROVINCE<sup>a/</sup>ESTIMATED POPULATION, LAND AREA, AND  
POPULATION DENSITY: 1957

Map Key No.	Administrative Division (Hsien and Ch'i) <sup>c/</sup>	Estimated Population (in Thousands) <sup>d/</sup>	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
1	Cheng-te	380	2,913	131
2	Luan-p'ing	280	2,483	115
3	Feng-ning	210	4,113	51
4	Lung-hua	190	1,950	100
5	Wei-chang	260	4,078	64
6	Ch'ih-feng	440	4,180	106
7	Chien-p'ing	480	7,113	68
8	Ch'ao-yang	660	4,089	163
9	Area A <sup>e/</sup>	660	854	644
10	Ao-han ch'i	350 <sup>f/</sup>	4,784	74
11	Weng-nui T'e ch'i	160 <sup>f/</sup>	2,207	74
12	K'o-la-ch'in-chung-i- ch'i	880	2,278	386
13	K'o-la-ch'in-Tso-i ch'i	550	2,041	271
	TOTAL	5,400	43,083	126

<sup>a/</sup> Official 1955 Chinese Communist provincial boundary.<sup>b/</sup> See Map Supplement: Jehol Province, Population Density  
by Hsien and Ch'i: 1957, for location of hsien and ch'i.<sup>c/</sup> Official 1947 Chinese Nationalist boundaries.<sup>d/</sup> Estimated 1957 total population distributed propor-  
tionally according to 1947 Chinese Nationalist hsien and  
ch'i populations.<sup>e/</sup> Includes Ch'ing-lung' and Hsing-lung' hsien.<sup>f/</sup> Derived by applying provincial density to area.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 18

KIANGSU PROVINCE<sup>a/</sup>ESTIMATED POPULATION, LAND AREA, AND  
POPULATION DENSITY: 1957

Map Key No.	Political Subdivision (Hsien) <sup>c/</sup>	Estimated Population <sup>d/</sup> (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
1	Chen-chiang	640	404	1,584
2	Chiang-ning	540	877	617
3	Chü-yung	370	569	646
4	Li-shui	240	373	642
5	Kao-ch'un	310	300	1,030
6	Chiang-p'u	200	319	620
7	Liu-ho	500	646	778
8	Tan-yang	610	401	1,510
9	Chin-t'an	330	398	827
10	Li-yang	430	584	732
11	Yang-chung	230	111	2,038
12	Shang-hai hsien	150	66	2,198
13	Sung-chiang	470	330	1,415
14	Nan-hui	650	386	1,677
15	Ch'ing-p'u	330	270	1,230
16	Feng-hsien	290	226	1,287
17	Chin-shan	200	146	1,376
18	Ch'uan-sha	160	40	4,028
19	T'ai-ch'ang	360	345	1,051
20	Chia-ting	310	178	1,765
21	Pao-shan	160	309	513
22	Ch'ung-ming	310	556	564
23	Ch'i-tung	450	454	985
24	Hai-men	810	491	1,641
25	Wu-hsien	1,350	976	1,382
26	Ch'ang-shu	1,120	772	1,446
27	K'un-shan	340	307	1,123
28	Wu-chiang	600	446	1,335
29	Wu-ching	1,030	949	1,085
30	Wu-hsi	1,350	505	2,678
31	Yi-hsing	700	725	966
32	Chiang-ying	960	522	1,846
33	Ching-chiang	450	284	1,578
34	Nan-t'ung	1,810	948	1,914

<sup>a/</sup> Official 1955 Chinese Communist provincial boundary.<sup>b/</sup> See Map Supplement: Kiangsu Province, Estimated Population Density by Hsien, 1957, for location of hsien.<sup>c/</sup> Official 1947 Chinese Nationalist boundaries.<sup>d/</sup> Estimated 1957 total population distributed proportionally according to 1947 Chinese Nationalist hsien populations.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 18 (Continued)

Map Key No.	Political Subdivision (Hsien)	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
35	Ju-kao	1,890	1,370	1,380
36	T'ai-hsing	1,190	537	2,221
37	Huai-ying	560	856	658
38	Huai-an	940	892	1,057
39	Ssu-yang	720	919	783
40	Lien-shui	740	1,056	699
41	Fou-ning	1,340	2,226	601
42	Yen-ch'eng	1,430	1,870	763
43	Chiang-tu	1,710	874	1,962
44	Yi-cheng	300	288	1,066
45	Tung-t'ai	1,450	2,217	656
46	Hsing-hua	740	782	942
47	T'ai-hsien	1,480	817	1,814
48	Kao-yu	820	1,003	820
49	Pao-ying	610	820	739
50	T'ung-shan	1,350	1,416	952
51	Feng-hsien	450	478	934
52	P'ei-hsien	480	534	898
53	Hsiao-hsien	710	913	777
54	T'ang-shan	430	491	874
55	P'i-hsien	790	918	859
56	Su-ch'ien	940	915	1,029
57	Hui-ning	790	696	1,138
58	Tung-hai	630	1,006	631
59	Lien-yun shih <sup>e/</sup>	90	166	567
60	Kuan-yün	750	1,012	738
61	Shu-yang	810	906	893
62	Kung-yu	570	685	829
63	Nanking <sup>e/</sup>	1,260	180	7,022
64	Shanghai <sup>e/</sup>	5,270	345	15,288
TOTAL		50,000	42,393	1,179

<sup>e/</sup> City.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 19

KIRIN PROVINCE<sup>a/</sup>ESTIMATED POPULATION, LAND AREA, AND  
POPULATION DENSITY: 1957

Map Key No. <sup>b/</sup>	Administrative Division (Hsien) <sup>c/</sup>	Estimated Population (in Thousands) <sup>d/</sup>	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
1	Yung-chi	930	2,615	357
2	Chiao-ho	200	3,234	61
3	Tun-hua	130	3,189	40
4	Hua-tien	180	3,167	56
5	P'an-shih	250	1,786	142
6	Shang-yang	260	878	299
7	Yi-tung	390	1,531	253
8	Huai-te	400	1,587	250
9	Chiu-t'ai	410	1,205	341
10	Nung-an	350	1,502	231
11	Ch'ang-ling	160	1,779	92
12	Fu-yu	450	2,099	216
13	Te-hui	340	958	354
14	Yu-shu	620	1,935	318
15	Shu-lan	300	877	343
16	Wang-ch'ing	150	3,484	44
17	Hun-ch'un	120	2,052	58
18	Yen-chi	420	2,045	203
19	Ho-lung	140	1,563	90
20	An-t'u	20	2,202	8
21	Fu-sung	60	2,269	27
22	Ch'ang-pai	140	1,245	34
23	Ling-chiang	160	1,740	90
24	Chi-an	130	1,509	83
25	Lung-hua	340	1,582	216
26	Liu-ho	180	1,014	181
27	Hai-lung	270	758	352
28	Hui-nan	100	551	180
29	Ching-ch'uan	50	793	63
30	Nieng-chiang	20	1,502	15
31	Tung-feng	280	1,057	265
32	Pei-feng	400	980	407
33	Li-shu	550	1,449	382
34	Ch'ang-t'u	630	1,409	446
35	Ch'ien-an (Kan-an)	80	938	89
36	K'ai-t'ung	90	1,141	79
37	An-kuang	120	1,467	79
38	Ta-lai	140	1,443	100
39	Chen-tung	70	801	92
40	Y'ao-an	150	807	182

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 19 (Continued)

Map Key No. <sup>b/</sup>	Administrative Division (Hsien) <sup>c/</sup>	Estimated Population (in Thousands) <sup>d/</sup>	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
41	Y'ao-nan	240	1,625	144
42	Chan-yu	90	1,665	56
43	Kuo-erh-lo-ssu chi	150	1,731	87
44	Ch'ang-ch'un	1,140	1,762	650
45	Shuang-liao (Liao- yuan)	200	986	198
	TOTAL	11,900,000	71,912	165

<sup>a/</sup> Official 1955 Chinese Communist provincial boundary.

<sup>b/</sup> See Map Supplement: Kirin Province, Estimated Population Density by Hsien, 1957, for location of hsien.

<sup>c/</sup> Official 1947 Chinese Nationalist boundaries.

<sup>d/</sup> Estimated 1957 total population distributed proportionally according to 1947 Chinese Nationalist hsien populations.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 20

KWANGSI PROVINCE<sup>a/</sup>ESTIMATED POPULATION, LAND AREA, AND  
POPULATION DENSITY: 1957

Map Key No. <sup>b/</sup>	Administrative Division (Hsien) <sup>c/</sup>	Estimated Population <sup>d/</sup> (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
1	Lin-kuei	480	896	532
2	Hsing-an	190	1,141	169
3	Yang-shuo	160	533	297
4	Pai-shou	90	607	141
5	Yung-fu	70	394	182
6	Liu-chiang	70	395	189
7	Yi-ning	60	276	216
8	Ch'uan-hsien	390	1,025	381
9	Ling-ch'uan	10	577	26
10	Tzu-yuan	90	503	175
11	Kuan-yang	150	877	176
12	Lung-sheng	90	1,155	78
13	P'ing-le	220	722	301
14	Kung-ch'eng	160	870	184
15	Fu-ch'uan	140	693	204
16	Ho-hsien	310	1,434	219
17	Li-p'u	190	629	297
18	Hsiu-jen	80	510	167
19	Chao-p'ing	190	1,552	120
20	Chung-shan	230	592	381
21	Meng-shan	130	785	166
22	Chung-tu	50	266	180
23	Liu-chiang	560	998	565
24	Te-yung	50	340	162
25	Jung-hsien	230	1,550	151
26	Lo-ch'eng	150	1,118	139
27	Liu-ch'eng	150	737	209
28	San-chiang	190	1,167	160
29	Lai-ping	190	993	193
30	Hsiang-hsien	170	735	228
31	Hsing-yeh	160	388	410
32	Lu-ch'uan	320	639	507
33	Po-pai	530	1,356	390

<sup>a/</sup> Official 1955 Chinese Communist provincial boundary.<sup>b/</sup> See Map Supplement: Kwangsi Province, Estimated Population Density by Hsien, 1957, for location of hsien.<sup>c/</sup> Official 1947 Chinese Nationalist boundaries.<sup>d/</sup> Estimated 1957 total population distributed proportionally according to 1947 Chinese Nationalist hsien populations.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

II. Population and Manpower

Table 20 (Continued)

Map Key No.	Administrative Division (Hsien)	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
34	Yu-lin	470	727	646
35	Wu-hsuan	180	708	248
36	Kuei-hsien	590	2,157	274
37	P'ing-nan	480	1,103	434
38	Kuei-p'ing	600	1,752	343
39	Hsing-tu	80	804	94
40	Ts'an-ch'i	270	511	523
41	Yung-hsien	390	832	464
42	T'eng-hsien	510	1,376	370
43	Ts'ang-wu	800	1,222	653
44	Shang-ssu	120	785	150
45	Na-ma	90	509	181
46	Shang-lin	280	1,182	235
47	Ping-yang	290	843	345
48	Kuo-te	80	630	130
49	Lung-shan	170	1,168	145
50	Tu-an	340	1,756	193
51	Wu-ming	310	1,765	178
52	Heng-hsien	370	933	401
53	Yung-sh'un	240	724	329
54	Lung-an	150	653	223
55	Sui-lü	60	343	169
56	Fu-nan	100	469	215
57	Yung-ning	770	1,768	438
58	Yi-shan	360	1,921	190
59	T'ien-ho	100	552	172
60	Ssu-en	110	768	148
61	Ho-ch'ih	120	1,350	92
62	Ch'ien-chiang	140	944	153
63	Nan-tan	90	872	107
64	Hsin-ch'eng	150	834	176
65	Pai-se	140	1,238	114
66	T'ien-tung	140	1,040 <sup>e/</sup>	140
67	Ching-te	70	367	187
68	Ling-yun	90	1,408	63
69	Hsi-lin	70	1,867	40
70	Hsi-lung	100	904	110
71	Tung-lan	150	560	264
72	T'ien-pao	180	613 <sup>e/</sup>	296
73	T'ien-yang	170	726	236
74	Hsiang-tu	120	346	334
75	Peng-shan	90	984	94
76	P'ing-chih	120	1,083	111

<sup>e/</sup> Approximate boundary.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

II. Population and Manpower

Table 20 (Continued)

Map Key No.	Administrative Division (Hsien)	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
77	Lung-ching	80	406	202
78	P'ing-hsiang	30	151	185
79	Ch'ung-shan	80	413	195
80	Yang-li	100	281	363
81	Lung-ming	100	440	230
82	Wan-ch'en	60	169	341
83	Tso-hsien	40	199	196
84	Tung-cheng	60	399	155
85	Chen-chieh	110	464	241
86	Ning-ming	40	218	162
87	Ssu-le	70	925	72
88	Ming-chiang	40	185	222
89	Ching-hsi	310	1,059	292
90	Chen-pien	90	842	110
91	Lei-p'ing	100	594	161
92	Shang-ching	70	477	140
93	T'ien-hsi	60	1,131	53
94	Le-yeh	60	1,245	52
95	Wan-kang	120	1,540	77
96	T'ien-o	60	937	60
97	Pei-liu	470	1,079	433
98	Yi-pei	60	618	93
99	Ch'in-hsien	390	1,487	264
100	Fang-ch'eng	250	1,319	188
101	Ho-p'u	740	2,833	261
102	Ling-shan	510	1,239	409
	TOTAL	20,600	90,200	228



## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 21

KWANGTUNG PROVINCE<sup>a/</sup>ESTIMATED POPULATION, LAND AREA, AND  
POPULATION DENSITY: 1957<sup>d/</sup>

Map Key No. <sup>b/</sup>	Administrative Division (Hsien) <sup>c/</sup>	Estimated Population <sup>d/</sup> (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
1	P'an-yü	2,280	791	2,881
2	Chung-shan	1,490	1,110	1,341
3	Nan-hai	1,470	488	3,019
4	Shun-te	1,070	290	3,697
5	Tung-kuan	970	1,050	928
6	Ch'ung-hua	150	698	218
7	Lung-men	130	849	156
8	T'ai-shan	940	1,154	814
9	Tseng-ch'eng	470	671	693
10	Hsin-hui	1,120	742	1,514
11	San-shui	290	328	883
12	Ch'ing-yüan	720	1,580	455
13	Pao-an	180	501	354
14	Hua-hsien	350	334	1,062
15	Fo-kang	90	243	376
16	Chih-ch'i	20	87	245
17	Kao-yao	630	1,075	590
18	Ssu-hui	210	373	556
19	Hsin-hsing	180	530	341
20	Kao-ming	130	398	323
21	Kuang-ning	340	943	356
22	K'ai-p'ing	640	453	1,403
23	Hao-shan	310	415	757
24	Te-ch'ing	220	871	253
25	Feng-ch'uan	140	535	253
26	K'ai-chien	90	378	245
27	En-p'ing	300	785	379
28	Lo-ting	420	602	704
29	Yun-fou	380	1,322	284
30	Yü-nan	320	921	344
31	Ch'u-chiang	310	1,147	269
32	Nan-hsiung	260	980	264
33	Shih-hsing	120	773	161
34	Lo-ch'ang	140	748	182

a/ Official 1955 Chinese Communist provincial boundary.

b/ See Map Supplement: Kwangtung Province, Population  
Density by Hsien, 1957, for location of hsien.

c/ Official 1947 Chinese Nationalist boundaries.

d/ Estimated 1957 total population distributed propor-  
tionally according to 1947 Chinese Nationalist hsien popula-  
tions.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 21 (Continued)

Map Key No.	Administrative Division (Hsien)	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
35	Jen-hua	60	564	105
36	Ju-yuan	110	683	162
37	Ying-te	370	2,144	171
38	Weng-yuan	170	864	198
39	Lien-hsien	280	695	396
40	Yang-shan	260	1,296	198
41	Lien-shan	50	651	82
42	Ch'eng-hai	220	165	1,338
43	Hui-yang	760	2,130	355
44	Po-lo	290	1,129	253
45	Hsin-feng	110	972	112
46	Tzu-ching	270	1,398	192
47	Hai-feng	430	803	537
48	Lu-feng	480	1,198	409
49	Lung-ch'uan	400	1,186	341
50	Ho-yuan	230	1,558	146
51	Ho-p'ing	210	901	230
52	Lien-p'ing	110	872	127
53	Ch'ao-an	770	520	1,483
54	Feng-shun	290	1,100	265
55	Ch'ao-yang	740	425	1,743
56	Chieh-yang	1,250	822	1,519
57	Jao-p'ing	350	1,061	333
58	Hui-lai	320	792	411
59	Ta-p'u	330	949	352
60	P'u-ning	700	406	1,722
61	Nan-ao	30	50	665
62	Mei-hsien	700	1,123	622
63	Wu-hua	420	1,233	340
64	Hsing-ning	600	656	909
65	P'ing-yuan	130	572	227
66	Chiao-ling	140	365	376
67	Mao-ming	800	1,426	563
68	Tien-pai	440	842	523
69	Hsin-yi	510	1,364	373
70	Hua-hsien	460	802	569
71	Wu-ch'uan	210	412	521
72	Kwangchowan	340	325	1,052
73	Lien-chiang	370	928	397
74	Hai-kang	350	905	390
75	Sui-ch'i	260	1,071	246
76	Hsu-wen	160	710	228
77	Yang-chiang	450	1,462	310
78	Yang-ch'un	370	1,181	311
79	Ch'iung-shan (Hainan)	480	1,159	414
80	Ch'eng-nai (Hainan)	190	773	252

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 21 (Continued)

Map Key No.	Administrative Division (Hsien)	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
81	Ting-an (Hainan)	240	1,047	233
82	Wen-ch'ang (Hainan)	540	1,145	474
83	Ch'ung-tung (Hainan)	130	377	356
84	Lo-hui (Hainan)	130	965	139
85	Lin-kao (Hainan)	210	669	313
86	Tai-hsien (Hainan)	170	1,291	132
87	Yai-hsien (Hainan)	120	1,774	67
88	Wan-ning (Hainan)	210	1,099	192
89	Ling-shui (Hainan)	60	1,017	63
90	Ken-en (Hainan)	40	919	49
91	Ch'ang-chiang (Hainan)	60	718	81
92	Lo-tung (Hainan)	60	1,352	47
93	Pao-t'ing (Hainan)	80	1,692	49
94	Pai-sha (Hainan)	200	2,088	94
95	Lien-nan	120	224	551
96	Huai-chi	370	1,199	311
	TOTAL	36,600	84,286	435

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 22

LIAONING PROVINCE<sup>a/</sup>ESTIMATED POPULATION, LAND AREA, AND  
POPULATION DENSITY: 1957

Map Key No b/	Administrative Division (Hsien) <sup>c/</sup>	Estimated Population (in Thousands) <sup>d/</sup>	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
1	Shen-yang	2,090	1,217	1,722
2	Chin Hsien	640	1,218	525
3	Chin Hsien	2,050	1,437	1,428
4	Fu Hsien	850	2,049	413
5	K'ai-p'ing	1,030	1,762	586
6	Hai-cheng	1,080	1,292	834
7	Liao-yang	1,370	2,088	658
8	Pen-ch'i	440	1,894	233
9	Fu-shun	240	978	251
10	Hsin-min	660	1,378	481
11	Liao-chung	430	684	633
12	T'ai-an	270	460	597
13	Hei-shan	480	832	583
14	Pei-chen	360	525	686
15	P'an-shan	370	986	379
16	Yi Hsien (I-hsien)	430	1,121	386
17	Chin-hsi	310	680	452
18	Hsing-cheng	310	783	394
19	Sui-chung	330	950	350
20	Chuang-ho	780	1,714	456
21	Hsui-yen	350	1,280	274
22	T'ieh-ling	490	1,038	474
23	Ku-shan (Antung)	960	1,526	628
24	Feng-ch'eng	480	2,840	170
25	K'uan-tien	350	2,275	152
26	Hsin-ping	150	1,334	116
27	Ch'ing-yuan	170	1,294	132
28	K'ai-yuan	520	1,245	417
29	Hsi-feng	350	1,190	292
30	Fa-K'u	360	817	447
31	K'ang-p'ing	230	584	387
32	Chang-wu (Chuang-wu)	250	1,303	189
33	Huan-jen	170	1,494	112
34	Fou-hsin	150	2,329	67
TOTAL		19,500	44,597	438

<sup>a/</sup> Official 1955 Chinese Communist provincial boundary.<sup>b/</sup> See Map Supplement: Liaoning Province, Estimated  
Population Density by Hsien: 1957, for location of hsien.

S E C R E T

Part TwoII. Population and Manpower

Table 22 (Continued)

Footnotes

c/ Official 1947 Chinese Nationalist boundaries.  
d/ Estimated 1957 total population distributed proportionally according to 1947 Chinese Nationalist hsien populations.

S E C R E T

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 23

SHANSI PROVINCE<sup>a/</sup>ESTIMATED POPULATION, LAND AREA, AND  
POPULATION DENSITY: 1957

Map Key, No.	Administrative Division (Hsien)	Estimated Population <sup>d/</sup> (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
1	Yang-ch'ü	410	1,276	322
2	Chin-yüan	140	249	551
3	Yu-tz'u	180	500	361
4	T'ai-ku	140	406	357
5	Chi-hsien	160	292	541
6	Chiao-ch'eng	120	1,039	118
7	Wen-shui	210	380	563
8	Lan-hsien	90	566	166
9	Hsing-hsien	100	1,154	90
10	Chung-yang	90	692	132
11	Li-shih	200	861	233
12	Hsu-kou	60	75	749
13	Ch'ing-yüan	100	151	674
14	K'o-lan	50	677	76
15	Fen-yang	190	474	408
16	Hsiao-yi	170	452	372
17	P'ing-yao	310	437	712
18	Chieh-hsiu	160	283	564
19	Shih-lou	50	655	69
20	Lin-hsien	270	1,168	229
21	Hu-kuan	160	481	326
22	Li-ch'eng	100	546	184
23	Fang-shan	50	337	138
24	Ch'ang-chih	250	264	932
25	Ch'ang-tzu	200	445	471
26	T'un-liu	160	525	304
27	Hsiang-yüan	180	471	391
28	Lu-ch'eng	140	266	530
29	P'ing-shun	120	670	178
30	Yu-she	80	499	154
31	Ch'in-hsien	150	532	284
32	Ch'in-yüan	100	965	108
33	Wu-hsiang	190	716	264

<sup>a/</sup> Official 1955 Chinese Communist provincial boundary.<sup>b/</sup> See Map Supplement: Shansi Province, Estimated Population Density by Hsien, 1957, for location of hsien.<sup>c/</sup> Official 1947 Chinese Nationalist boundaries.<sup>d/</sup> Estimated 1957 total population distributed proportionally according to 1947 Chinese Nationalist hsien populations.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

II. Population and Manpower

Table 23 (Continued)

Map Key No.	Administrative Division (Hsien)	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
34	Chin-ch'eng	390	859	450
35	Kao-p'ing	320	382	830
36	Yang-ch'eng	260	781	333
37	Ling-ch'uan	180	687	257
38	Ch'in-shui	150	1,047	144
39	Liao-hsien	90	809	114
40	Ho-shun	90	985	94
41	Tai-hsien	150	760	191
42	Huai-jen	100	340	302
43	Shan-yin	80	268	286
44	Yang-kao	150	323	462
45	P'ing-ting	410	976	420
46	Hsi-yang	170	832	202
47	Yu-hsien	250	1,055	241
48	Shou-yang	200	774	263
49	Ta-t'ung	390	1,629	238
50	Yu-yü	110	930	115
51	Tso-yün	100	560	177
52	P'ing-lu	40	354	122
53	Shuo-hsien	230	1,223	184
54	Ning-wu	90	687	132
55	Shen-ch'ih	60	516	123
56	T'ien-chen	140	629	228
57	Kuang-ling	110	502	219
58	Ling-ch'iu	150	925	163
59	Hun-yüan	230	708	324
60	Ying-hsien	140	548 <sup>e/</sup>	258
61	Ting-hsiang	160	281	560
62	Ching-le	130	1,319	102
63	Wu-t'ai	260	1,117	230
64	Kuo-hsien	310	954	324
65	Fan-chih	140	1,086	133
66	Pao-te	70	385	180
67	P'ien-kuan	50	521	96
68	Wu-chai	100	482	200
69	Hsin-hsien	300	743	406
70	Ho-ch'ü	150	794	183
71	An-yi	130	291	443
72	Ling-fen	210	481	437
73	Hung-tung	150	267	545
74	Fou-shan	70	381	182
75	Hsiang-ning	90	843	104
76	An-tse	90	1,224	77
77	Ch'u-wu	110	251	44

<sup>e/</sup> Measured.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

II. Population and Manpower

Table 23 (Continued)

Map Key No.	Administrative Division (Hsien)	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
78	Yi-ch'eng	130	474	273
79	Fen-ch'eng	110	220	485
80	Hsiang-ling	100	167	606
81	Chi-hsien	40	747	52
82	Yung-chi	150	512	302
83	Ling-chin	100	239	412
84	Yu-hsiang	70	168	405
85	Yung-ho	100	329	292
86	Wan-ch'üan	100	172	564
87	Yi-shih	100	189	535
88	Chieh-hsien	80	161	468
89	Jui-ch'eng	90	241	356
90	Hsin-chiang	130	224	572
91	Yüan-ch'ü	80	509	158
92	Wen-hsi	170	507	344
93	Chiang-hsien	80	313	247
94	Chi-shan	140	276	521
95	Hsia-hsien	160	527	313
96	P'ing-lu	110	466	242
97	Ho-ching	130	261	488
98	Ho-hsien	80	290	279
99	Fen-hsi	70	430	155
100	Ling-shih	110	530	200
101	Chao-ch'eng	110	250	450
102	Hsi-hsien	80	970	86
103	Ta-ning	30	332	78
104	P'u-hsien	40	611	688
105	Yung-ho	30	496	51
TOTAL		15,100	60,594	249



## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 24

SHANTUNG PROVINCE<sup>a/</sup>ESTIMATED POPULATION, LAND AREA, AND  
POPULATION DENSITY: 1957

Map Key, No.	Administrative Division (Hsien and Cities) <sup>c/</sup>	Estimated Population <sup>d/</sup> (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
1	Le-ch'eng	1,350	705	1,918
2	Chang-ch'iu	690	639	1,072
3	Chou-p'ing (Tsou- p'ing)	230	211	1,088
4	Chai-ch'üan (Tzu- ch'üan)	450	370	1,210
5	Ch'ang-shan	330	199	1,652
6	Huan-t'ai	370	211	1,737
7	Ch'i-ho	380	405	935
8	Ch'i-tung	170	192	898
9	Ping-hsien	390	376	1,048
10	Li-ching	230	1,132	204
11	Chi-yang	370	409	915
12	Ch'ang-ch'ing	660	628	1,056
13	T'ai-an	1,190	1,223	973
14	Hsin-t'ai	300	432	693
15	Lai-wu	530	795	666
16	Fei-ch'eng	450	409	1,097
17	Hui-ming	390	439	893
18	Yang-hsin	310	290	1,081
19	Wu-ti	350	783	440
20	Po-shan	280	313	904
21	Chi-ning	760	497	1,528
22	Le-ling	420	358	1,168
23	Chan-hua	210	773	275
24	P'u-t'ai	160	185	864
25	Shang-ho	210	447	461
26	Ch'ing-ch'eng	80	86	892
27	Po-hsing	330	310	1,073
28	Kao-yüan	100	118	811
29	Yi-hsien	560	838	664
30	Ching-hsiang	350	300	1,155
31	Chia-hsiang	190	169	1,128
32	Yu-t'ai	280	390	727
33	Tzu-yang	300	226	1,305

a/ Official 1955 Chinese Communist provincial boundary.

b/ See Map Supplement: Shantung Province, Estimated Population Density by Hsien, 1957, for location of hsien.

c/ Official 1947 Chinese Nationalist boundaries.

d/ Estimated 1957 total population distributed proportionally according to 1947 Chinese Nationalist hsien populations.

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 24 (Continued)

Map Key No.	Administrative Division (Hsien and Cities)	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
34	Ch'u-fou	240	217	1,125
35	Ning-yang	420	394	1,075
36	Chou-hsien	480	664	723
37	T'eng-hsien	970	1,046	930
38	Ssu-shui	250	334	750
39	Wen-shang	550	536	1,032
40	Yi-shui	830	1,731	478
41	Ho-tse	570	573	996
42	Ts'ao-hsien	810	687	1,179
43	Tan-hsien (Shan)	590	542	1,092
44	Ling-yi	210	1,294	160
45	T'an-ch'eng	570	676	843
46	Fei-hsien	590	1,446	406
47	Meng-ying	590	829	715
48	Chu-hsien	1,180	1,806	652
49	T'ang-yi	300	227	1,327
50	Po-p'ing	220	197	1,128
51	Ch'ih-p'ing (Shih-p'ing)	270	286	960
52	Ch'ing-p'ing	210	210	1,012
53	Sheng-hsien	170	175	955
54	Kuan-hsien	280	267	1,042
55	Ch'eng-wu	290	305	959
56	Ting-hsien	290	251	1,138
57	Chu-yeh	450	498	912
58	Yün-ch'eng	640	532	1,209
59	Liao-ch'eng	300	295	1,025
60	Ling-ch'ing	360	364	995
61	Wu-ch'eng	240	226	1,068
62	Hsia-ching	260	270	963
63	Te-hsien	240	410	577
64	Te-p'ing	320	299	1,077
65	Kuan-t'ao	290	206	1,428
66	Kao-t'ang	250	291	867
67	En-hsien	330	344	961
68	Yu-ch'eng	300	301	986
69	Tung-p'ing	540	507	1,072
70	Tung-A	430	346	1,248
71	P'ing-ying	240	234	1,018
72	Yang-ku	430	339	1,276
73	Shou-chang	310	286	1,073
74	P'u-hsien	510	504	1,008
75	Ch'ao-ch'eng	250	222	1,108
76	P'ing-yüan	280	300	921
77	Ling-hsien	200	188	1,039
78	Ling-yi	1,140	202	5,656
79	Fan-hsien	190	179	1,080

## S E C R E T

## Part Two

## II. Population and Manpower

Table 24 (Continued)

Map Key No.	Administrative Division (Hsien and Cities)	Estimated Population (in Thousands)	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density per Sq. Mile
80	Fu-shan	280	304	932
81	P'eng-lai	470	497	940
82	Huang-hsien	610	203	2,998
83	Ch'i-hsia	440	814	537
84	Chao-yuan	490	530	923
85	Lai-yang	1,190	1,184	1,009
86	Mou-p'ing <sup>e/</sup>	860	1,224	701
87	Wei-hai-wei	290	256	1,140
88	Kuan-ch'eng	100	82	1,203
89	Yung-ch'eng	370	454	804
90	Hai-yang	630	897	703
91	Yeh-hsien	990	675	1,473
92	P'ing-tu	1,140	1,154	988
93	Wei-hsien	850	631	1,347
94	Ch'ang-yi	690	758	913
95	Chiao-hsien	790	888	887
96	Kao-mi	660	575	1,138
97	Chi-mo	950	1,030	918
98	Wen-teng	650	1,037	631
99	Yi-tu	560	603	926
100	Ling-chai	230	199	1,151
101	Kuan-yao	450	771	587
102	Shou-kuang	740	898	823
103	Ch'ang-le	300	318	931
104	Ling-chú	560	812	688
105	An-ch'iu	740	651	1,130
106	Chu-ch'eng	1,070	1,217	881
107	Jih-chao	650	921	709
108	Tsingtao <sup>e/</sup>	1,000	289	3,449
TOTAL		51,500	56,918	905

<sup>e/</sup> City.